The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5595. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RACE.

Brilliant Contest Between the Harvards and Oxonians.

A Fine Show of Muscle and Mettle by the Rival Crews.

The "Blue" Victorious by a Few Seconds.

Gallant and Desperate Struggle of the "Magenta."

Unequaled Time of Victor and Vanquished.

The Match---The Men---The Boats---The Course---The Start and the Finish.

Reception of the News on this Side of the Water.

The Details—The Crowd and its Appearance—Display of the "Magenta" and the "Blue"—The Intense Excitement—The Preparations—The Start—The Race—The End.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The excitement to-day over the great international boat race has been intense. The banks of the Thames have been lined with spectators since an early hour this morning. The city has been almost deserted and business quite neglected. Vehicles of all descriptions, bearing the Harvard and Oxford colors and heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to the course; and during the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake, &c., were thronged with pedestrians. The railway companies found themselves almost unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers in waiting at the depots. It is no exaggeration to state that probably a million of people witnessed the race.

THE RACE.

The Harvard crew "won the toss" for position, and chose the Middlesex side, (the outside of the semicircle.) Both boats started at 5 o'clock, 14 minutes, 6½ seconds. The tide at the start was sluggish, and a light southwest breeze prevailed, with smooth water.

The Harvards were first to catch the water, and took the lead, gaining rapidly upon their opponents, and making forty-five strokes per minute, against the Oxford's forty. At Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from the start, the Harvards led half a length. Gaining headway they increased their lead as they passed the Willows. Their pace was subsequently slackened, and the Oxfords pulled up, but the Harvards were still three-quarters of a length ahead at Craven Point, three-quarters of a mile from the start. Oxford now went on with a steady drag, but the Americans rapidly increased their lead, and at the Crab Tree, a mile and an eighth from the aqueduct, were a couple of lengths ahead.

Beyond this point the Harvards were "taken wide," and the Oxfords quickening their speed reduced the gap at the Soap Works, a mile and a half from the start, to half a length.

The Harvards now pulled up with a magnificent burst to Hammersmith Bridge, (a mile and three quarters) but in shooting the bridge lost the distance they had gained.

Opposite the middle mall the Oxfords spurted, and came up gradually to the Harvards; but, when opposite "the Doves," the boats were found to be too close together, and the Harvards gave way and at "Chiswick Ait," (two and a alf miles,) the boats were "level." After proceeding fifty yards further the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards again got even with them. Oxford gained rapidly at Chiswick, where it became clear that the pace apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race.

From this point the Oxfords rapidly drew ahead, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two lengths. The Harvards rowing pluckily held them there for half a mile, when they fell astern, and Oxford at thirty-eight strokes per minute, shot Barnes' Bridge (3⅝ miles) three lengths ahead.

Along Barnes' Reach the Harvards refreshed their stroke (Mr. LORING) with river water, thereby retarding their boat.

The Americans then tried to spurt, but found the effort ineffectual, and Oxfords getting more of a lead, eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up in the last few strokes, and pulling up fresh.

The Oxfords arrived at the ship at 5 o'clock, 36 minutes, 47 seconds, making the 4¼ miles in 22 minutes, 40½ seconds.

The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning, landed at Barnes.

The race was a good one, and excited a degree of enthusiasm along the banks of the river utterly unknown in former races.

The Last Words of the London Morning Papers—Their Predictions.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The newspapers to-day publish their closing comments on the boat race, which occurs this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The *Telegraph* eulogizes the Elliott boat as light, fast and graceful. It travels well and suits the crew. "We do not expect," the *Telegraph* says, "that the Harvards can win the race, but the changes made by them bring the crews more on a level. On the whole, we think it will be a capital race. The Oxfords will defeat their gallant adversaries without difficulty. If otherwise, the Harvards must have an ovation, to show that we are not ashamed to be beaten by our excellent cousins."

The *Star* says: "The Americans are individually more powerful than the Oxfords, but it is thought their training is not according to the English notion of strictness."

The *Daily News* says: "Above all things we are anxious that the contest shall be sharp from the first to the last; that the victory, whether on one side or the other, shall be so hard to win as to cover the winners and losers alike with glory. To prejudge the issue would be impertinent in the last degree."

The writer then takes the opportunity to acknowledge to the full extent the obvious and inevitable disadvantage the Harvards have contended against: "The rivers and everything were strange and unfamiliar, and masters as they were of the science of rowing, they had to study it almost like the alphabet of a foreign language. The Oxfords on the Charles River would labor under similar disadvantages. All that can be said is they add grace to victory and dignity to defeat."

The general impression is that it will be a great race to Hammersmith, (two miles.) The bridge at Putney has been completely barred, and no boats, except those of the umpire and the Press, will be allowed to pass.

The betting is two to one and seven to four on Oxford.

It is reported that several American gentlemen now here staked £1,000 on the success of the Harvards, last evening.

THE STORY OF THE RACE.

HOW THE MATCH WAS MADE.

The oarsmen of Harvard, "mother of American colleges," have for many years maintained an acknowledged supremacy in American amateur rowing. They have repeatedly defeated such amateur crews as have contended with them, and have overcome in six and three mile races such professionals as the once famous "Fort Hill" and "Bantry" crews, and the "Biglins." Defeated last year by the great Ward crew, they have since twice conquered the "Roahr" crew of professionals, who meanwhile had themselves beaten the Wards, and laid claim to the professional championship. In college racing they have easily held the emblems of championship from 1852 to the present time, losing it to Yale College but two years in the seventeen. For the last four years they have uniformly won at the Worcester regatta. Naturally they "sighed for new worlds to conquer," and last year sent a challenge to Oxford to row a six-oared or eight-oared race in England. The challenge was declined for reasons we need not now rehearse, except to note that Oxford declined to row unless the Harvards would carry a coxswain. This year the challenge was renewed for a four-oared race, with everything yielded to the English practice, and was accepted by Oxford, but declined by Cambridge.

It is a curious fact, worth remembering, that the majority of the Harvard men were at first opposed to this challenge, which was sent by Mr. SIMMONS solely on his own responsibility. Their ground was, first, that Harvard had lost several of her best oarsmen since the previous challenge, and secondly, that it was impossible to do anything with Oxford, rowing on such a course, being compelled to concede carrying a coxswain, and, in fact yielding every advantage to Oxford, and receiving not one from her. After a hard canvass, however, the feeling that the college was already committed prevailed, and, in due time, enthusiasm and support took the place of the first judgment, which has proved to be well-founded.

The challenge was sent early in April, and it proposed the Putney to Mortlake course, each boat carrying coxswains. Oxford's letter of acceptance arrived on the 9th of May. Cambridge asked for a delay, which matured to a declining of the contest.

In due time the Harvard four were culled from seven or eight candidates. The veteran LORING and SIMMONS who had so often won victories for the Magenta, at last chose for the other two BASS and RICE, two strapping oarsmen from the West, with FAY and LYMAN as substitutes. The two latter were left behind to measure oars with Yale, with such four other oarsmen as they could manage to get together, while the "International Four" went to England, leaving New-York on the 10th of July, after winning three close races with first-class crews, by way of practice.

Arrived in England, the crew were greeted handsomely, and were made the guests of the London Rowing Club. But, declining the many invitations to all sorts of pleasure parties, public and private, they at once quietly settled down to their work. Meanwhile, on the 23d of July, the race between Harvard and Yale came off at Worcester, and was easily won by the former, by their superiority of skill, as it was a "made-up crew," containing but three first-class men, LYMAN, FAY and REED, against the most powerful six that Yale had ever produced. The prestige acquired by LYMAN and FAY in this race procured their substitution for RICE and BASS on their arrival in England early in August.

Meanwhile the Oxford four had "shown" on the Thames, and were universally pronounced to be the finest four ever turned out in England. With the beginning of August, both crews were hard at work for the struggle. Let us now, therefore, take a look at the statistics of

THE RIVAL CREWS.

The names and weights of the two crews as they stood at the race are as follows:

Harvard.

No. 1. Mr. Loring (stroke)	154	pounds.
No. 2. Mr. Simmons	171	pounds.
No. 3. Mr. Lyman	155	pounds.
No. 4. Mr. Fay (bow)	155	pounds.
Total	635	pounds.

Oxford.

No. 1. Mr. Darbishire (stroke)	159½	pounds.
No. 2. Mr. Tinné	189½	pounds.
No. 3. Mr. Yarborough	169½	pounds.
No. 4. Mr. Willan (bow)	164	pounds.
Total	682½	pounds.

The Oxford crew thus surpassed the Harvard in weight by no less than 47½ pounds—that is to say, by the remarkable difference of 12 pounds per man. As both crews were trained very fine, this difference was one of sheer strength and available physique. On the other hand, the coxwains were

Mr. Burnham (Harvard)	114 pounds.
Mr. Hall (Oxford)	101 pounds.
Difference	13 pounds.

This latter difference was, unlike the other, one of pure dead weight. There were lighter men than Mr. BURNHAM at Harvard, but, as the boats there are not steered by coxwains, he was the only one really available for the purpose. In average ages the crews were just about equal.

OUR HARVARD FOUR.

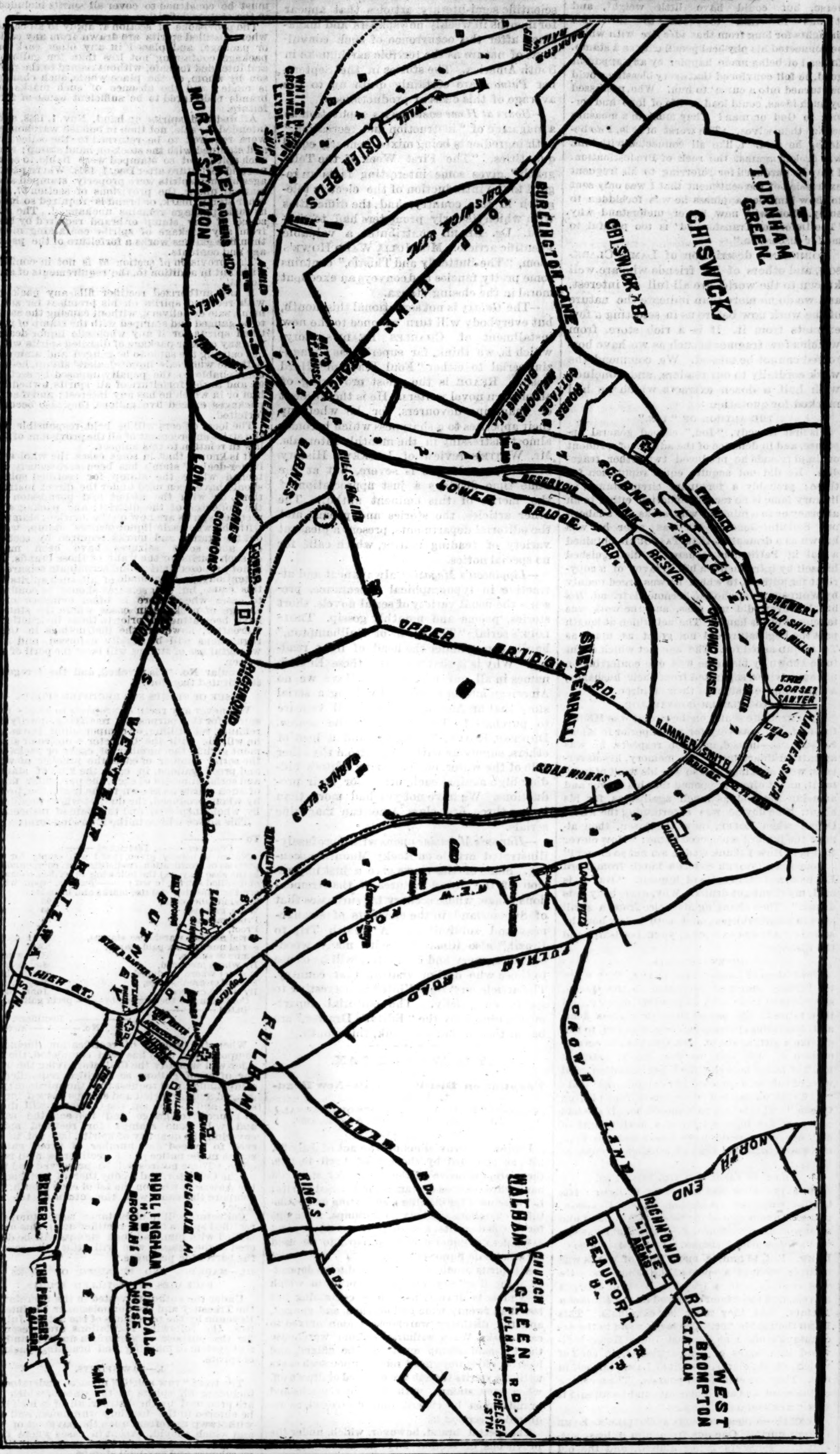
The four that struggled so gamely for America yesterday, are not only the best four that ever wore the magenta, which is only another name for the best amateur four in the country, but, in the opinion of good judges, are as skillful a crew as ever pulled an oar. They are all of New-England parentage, making the race one of New-England against Old. LORING, the Captain, coach, and stroke of the crew, and the ideal Harvard oarsman, has long been regarded by boating men as one of the most thorough and accomplished amateurs in America. He is compactly built, being five feet eleven and one-half inches high, and weighing, trained, 155 pounds. He rowed as a Freshman in the University crew of 1866 which conquered Yale, and rowed stroke in the victorious crews of 1867 and 1868. SIMMONS, who weighs 171 pounds, trained, is the strongest man that ever handled a Harvard oar. Unhappily, as it appears, he has been indisposed for some days, and the last news that came before the race brought the ominous tidings that the indisposition, caused by the unaccustomed climate, had not been shaken off. He has rowed almost daily during good weather ever since he entered college, pulling number three in the Freshmen crew, which beat all the other class boats in 1866 that were willing to try them, number two in the University six in 1867, winning both the Boston City Regatta on July 4 of that year, and the College race at Worcester; and number three in the University six in 1868, which was defeated twice by the champion professionals of the country, the WARD brothers, but easily beat a strong St. John party, all the best New-England crews, and the Yale men of that year.

FAY is an amateur oarsman of large experience, especially with the sculls, resembling YARBOROUGH in that respect. He rowed in the waist at Worcester, a month ago. LYMAN, the Worcester stroke, has had less experience than the other four in shell rowing, but is an oarsman of great skill, pluck, and staying power. He, with BASS and RICE, will win many laurels for Harvard yet, we may trust, in the two years to come—haply may win back the Putney laurels from Oxford in a return match on the Charles.

THE OXFORD FOUR.

The victorious four of Oxford are, as we have said, not only the best four ever turned out at Oxford, but the finest ever seen in English waters. Indeed, it is an exceptionally superb and formidable combination. As the Harvard men were all of Massachusetts parentage, so these were all Etonians. DARBISHIRE, of Baliol, the stroke, has won two successive years against Cambridge, and rowed stroke for the dark blue last March. YARBOROUGH, of Lincoln, has also rowed in two University races against Cambridge, and has won the Oxford sculls. TINNE, of University, is not only the heaviest, but is probably the most formidable man ever in an Oxford boat, being as expert as he is powerful. He has rowed three successive years in the University race. WILLAN, also a magnificent oarsmen of fine physique, has rowed *four* years in the University boat, comparing in this respect with LORING.

THE SCENE OF THE CONTEST.



THE COURSE.

The track was the traditional one from Putney to Mortlake, and the river, at the start and up as far as Hammersmith Bridge, is about 700 feet wide. There are two spans in this bridge, one about 500 feet long, the other about 150. The old wooden bridge at Putney, with its narrow arches and enormous projecting pile-buttresses, the Bishop of London's palace-garden running down to the river on the north or Middlesex shore, the quaint old town of Putney on the Surrey side, with a square stone church tower of the true English type dominating the red-tiled roofs of the narrow water-street fronting the Thames—all are on the style made familiar to us in WASHINGTON IRVING's delineations of English country scenery. There are no rows of genteel brick boxes, with stucco pilasters, no cockney villa residences—all is solid, antique, and quiet on ordinary occasions.

The start was taken from the Aqueduct Bridge, which is about thirty yards above the wooden one, and is a mere pipe, supported on slender pillars imbedded in the soil of the river at wide distances. There is a gentle turn at the first quarter of a mile on the course up the river, where the stream sweeps round Crab Tree Point, on which one of the loveliest suburban cottages in the environs of London lies in flowering gardens. It is called Craven Cottage, and was a favorite spot for the picnics of the gay world of May Fair. Opposite to this, at the western end of the village of Putney, lies the farm of Barnes Elms, the residence of the late Vice-Chancellor SHADWELL, himself one of the greatest supporters of aquatics during his long life, and the progenitor of a race of athletes in those sports. The river sweeps in a long curve till near the second mile, where a handsome iron suspension bridge spans the stream from Hammersmith, on the Middlesex shore, to the Surrey side. There are no houses on that southern side, the path or towing road being elevated a few feet above the surrounding marshes or withy grounds.

Immediately on clearing the Hammersmith Bridge the current runs rapidly round the bend of the land, which trends sharply eastward and south. This apparently was the turning point of the race; for there is a great bight, in which lies Chiswick, the western suburb of Hammersmith, with one or two low sedgy islands in front, contracting the main stream. Oxford seems to have here gained by a foremost position the choice of water, and so obtained an advantage that decided the contest. From this corner to the railway bridge of the Southwestern Branch to Kew and Hounslow, the course is almost straight water, where the two villages of Barnes and Mortlake fringe the Surrey shore, the Middlesex side being wholly covered by sedges and withy beds. Oxford pulled its last, victorious stroke at a boat moored opposite the Ship Inn at Mortlake, where the course ends.

It measures four miles and a quarter, and it has been a favorite one for this purpose during the past fourteen years, in preference to the old course from Westminster to Putney, which measured six miles. It is shorter than the old one, and is less trying to the slight racing boats by reason of its containing less of the lumpy water that is often, indeed usually, found in the open reaches of Battersea below. Besides, the river traffic, being so enormous and constant, an uninterruptedly clear course had become impossible below Putney Bridge. On this track Oxford has for nine consecutive years won what is called the blue ribbon of aquatics from her sister University of Cambridge, and now has plucked laurels from the crown of our own Harvard.

THE RIVAL STROKES.

From what has been said already of the course, and from the closeness of the race, rowed under a great many disadvantages, it is clear that the style and skill of our Harvard oarsmen will become no less famous than ever on the results of the contest. Our correspondent, who was with the crew, addressed, yesterday morning, this note to the London *Times*:

> SIR: After it has been asserted for the last three weeks that the Harvard four are endeavoring to conform their style of rowing to that of the gentlemen they hope to meet on the river to-day, will you permit me to say, in advance of the contest, that the assertion is groundless? We believe our style to be exactly that adopted by us in each of our last three annual races against Yale. Our stroke oar is aware of no change; the men who follow the stroke are aware of none, nor has there been any variation in our method of training or instruction.

We have so often described the Harvard stroke in these columns, that we need now only reproduce from the columns of a contemporary a letter written by a member of the Harvard crews of 1867 and 1868, in answer to a previous letter in those columns erroneously confusing it with the "quick arm-stroke at 46 a minute." He says:

> "The stroke is a long one, with a quick recover. The rule at Harvard, (as, I believe, at Oxford,) is to reach forward as far as possible, cover the blade of the oar by placing it in the water at right angles, take hold hard at the beginning by kicking with the legs and by throwing the weight of the body on the beginning of the stroke.
>
> The main work is done with the legs and back, the arms not being used until the body reaches the perpendicular, when they are employed to feather the oar and finish the stroke. The arms are kept straight until the body reaches the perpendicular, the hardest of the pulling being at the beginning of the stroke by the legs and back."

So described, it will be seen that the stroke pulled by Harvard did not differ nearly as much from that of Oxford as it does from the various strokes they have hitherto been wont to contend with on this side of the water. Oxford, taught by past experience of defeat, changed the brilliant style peculiar to Eton, and suited to the rapid running stream at that classic spot, and adopted the long, steady, sweeping stroke brought into notice by the COOMBES, the best and most scientific artists in rowing that ever won silver sculls on the Thames. In three several races during the last seven years they were passed and headed by Cambridge, who rowed the rapid, flashing stroke, the oars feathering high, and the blade sinking deep with a plunge more effective to the eye than progressive, as the bow is apt to plunge and dip at each repeated stroke, instead of swimming steadily over the opposing water. The Oxonians in each of these cases collared their rivals at the bend of the river at Hammersmith, passed them in their turn and won.

The Oxford theory is, if we apprehend aright, that the rower supposes himself in the position of a man pulling a weight beneath his feet on a board placed at right angles to his body. This exactly represents the action of the kick of the legs against the footboard, and the steady pull upward of the body and arms in managing the oar in the act of displacing the water, by which action the boat, the non-resisting body, or body at rest, is propelled forward. This necessitates a backward motion, as the oar is not released from the water till exactly parallel or in a straight line across the boat. Of course, the rower's body is behind the oar, and, therefore, inclined backward. The rebound of the body in the forward movement for the next stroke is made by the quick feather, which ought to be simultaneous; and the rapidity of this movement in an oarsman and its grace, which is synonymous with its ease, is narrowly watched in selecting men for rowing. This action implies the use of nearly all the muscles of the body—the feet, which press or kick against the footboard; the calf and thigh, which draw the body up; the arms, which pull and steady the oar; the back and throat, which keep the head and toe straight and even, so as to keep the balance and play of the frame.

As we have said, considering the circumstances of the race, it seems probable that Harvard will now cultivate its own style more assiduously than ever, being well satisfied that it has vindicated itself.

THE BOATS.

It was a misfortune for Harvard that it required, apparently, actual presence on the river to determine what boat to use. The boat they confidently took over proved impracticable. The boats in which they practiced almost entirely were English; and, at last, these were rejected for the one built by ELLIOTT in England, after his arrival there. This boat is forty-four feet long, twenty-one inches wide at the widest part, and eight inches deep; depth over all, eleven and a half inches; depth forward, seven inches, and depth aft, six and a half inches. She was built on a draft and model brought from New-York. The oars were made by AYLING. The Oxford crew rowed, as usual, in a boat built by SALTER, and of the familiar model.

THE STRAIN OF ROWING.

The partial exhaustion of LORING, the Harvard stroke, during the progress of the race, will undoubtedly start the old question again as to the perils of rapid rowing. It has been said by high authority that such severe muscular exertion is very injurious to the young frame, and more especially to the pulmonary organs, which naturally have to endure an extraordinary strain on the breathing powers. Such violent exercise as rowing 4¼ miles in 22 minutes and 40 seconds does make a man puff and blow, and the greatest point made in training men for such contests has always been to give them wind. Practice by running steadily two or three miles with the mouth shut tight, warm but light clothing, avoidance of stimulants or other substances likely to make fat or unnecessary flesh, are the means adopted universally for this purpose. No doubt medical reasons by the bushel, both for and against this theory of the danger of rowing, may be and have been adduced; but a correspondent writes us that he has for thirty years been used to these great contests—has twice himself rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge race, and in some twenty-five others, at Henley for the National Regatta Cup, and in London. He has known all the the partakers of those contests and never knew one who was to any appearance the worse for the struggle, unless unprepared by reason of want of training or by disease.

PUBLIC FEELING IN NEW-YORK.

In this City the excitement on the receipt of the tidings was intense. The general comment was, "Well, the Harvard boys have done honor to America, and we are proud of them. They hung without flinching to a losing race. Oxford pulled with every advantage in her favor, and Harvard with none. Let Oxford pull in a return match in American waters, and we will back Harvard to win." A grave business dispatch from a down-town merchant came to the TIMES Office in the afternoon with the envelope superscribed: "Though they are beaten, the Harvards forever!" Never did a gallant conquered party meet more enthusiastic and universal favor from their countrymen and friends.

SUMMING UP.

In fine, while specific causes may be easily assigned for the result of yesterday evening's match, it is clear that, after all, the real reasons of the defeat of our Harvard crew are those which existed before it left our shores. They rowed under every conceivable disadvantage; and as it so chanced, this year, their opponents were the finest four that ever rowed in England, they had no advantages to spare. They not only made the long voyage, and risked the total change of climate, but they yielded their own habit of rowing without a coxswain, and consented to row on a river where one was necessary. That on an unknown course, with the strange excitement of a great contest for the first time presented to him, the coxswain should steer worse than the English coxswain, was to be expected. Their opponents, on the other hand, knew every inch of the course by heart, were familiar with the extraordinary excitements, customs and devices of the day of the race, were perfectly at rest regarding all the details of the race, time of appearance, character of the start, where to struggle for the lead, and so on. They had tired too many crews on the same course not to know how to reserve themselves for exactly the right place.

But it was a splendid contest, with the "fairest of fair play," and the victors deserve all the honors they have won. As for the vanquished the most generous thing that could be said regarding them has already been said by the English paper, the London *News*, which, reviewing the long preparations yesterday morning, declared: "The rivers and everything were strange and unfamiliar; and masters as they were of the science of rowing, they had to study it almost like the alphabet of a foreign language. The Oxfords on the Charles River would labor under similar disadvantages. All that can be said is, that these disadvantages add grace to victory and dignity to defeat."

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

How the Result is Regarded in this City—Talk at the English Club-Houses—What the Boatmen Say.

The news of the race, which was received here about 1 o'clock, occasioned considerable excitement among all classes, but more particularly, of course, among those who had put money on the event. At the Astor House during the morning Dr. UNDERWOOD sold a large number of "pools," none, however, for very heavy amounts, the betting being $60 to $32, $100 to $60, $15 to $10, $30 to $18, $35 to $21, and so on. A large number of these pools were taken by Englishmen, who seemed to think the Yankees precious green for betting their money on so poor a chance. Advices were received during the morning that two of the Harvard crew were indisposed, and this served still further to damp the betting ardor, though on 'Change and in the street, bets by well-known brokers of $700 to $1,000, and $3,500 to $6,000 were offered and taken up almost to the hour of receiving the news of the result of the contest.

At some of the clubs in Houston-street, where Englishmen do most resort, arrangements were made for receiving early intelligence of the great race. Here might be seen portly Bulls with pewters and pipes before them, awaiting with such patience as they might, and not without a lurking fear that the Harvards might after all come in first, the result of the contest. The merits of the two crews were warmly debated, and one man, who had attended a University race, and had shaken hands with DARBISHIRE, became the lion of the party, and was appealed to as an authority whose dictum was final.

About 1:30 o'clock the result of the race was announced, and was received with a cheer, but with less exultation than might have been expected. The Englishmen felt, in fact, or at least they professed to feel, that the result of the contest was a foregone conclusion, and that the Oxfords must win. But little money changed hands here, for opinions were all one way. The conversation soon turned on the result of the race. "Why," said an Englishman who was just sitting down to a beef steak and pot of ale, "how could men expect to win that have been living on mush, and rice, and such things? There's nothing like beef and ale; and I consider this race as showing the superiority of the roast beef of old England over Yankee food as well as men. When I heard the Harvards were training on soft food, I knew it was all up with 'em. There's no muscle in it." "Still, I must say as they did pretty well," said another, "all things considered. It's a mighty hard thing to beat a man on his own ground, but they gave 'em a pretty hard pull for it."

Among the boating men, chiefly Americans, the result of the contest was very quietly received. Most of them had been of the opinion that the Harvards would make a good fight, but would be beaten. A few bets only had been made on the result.

As in many cases of this kind, numbers of persons would not believe that the Harvards were beaten, even after the Press dispatches had been published, but clung to the fond anticipation that the dispatches were premature, and that the real account of the race would show the Harvards to have been victorious.

The flags were hoisted on the City Hall, and preparations made to fire 100 guns in the Park, should the Harvards have won. The guns were not fired.

A report was circulated in Wall-street, soon after the announcement of the result, to the effect that Oxford had been ruled out and the victory awarded to the Harvards. It was reported in the Gold Room that the dispatch containing this announcement bore the signature of Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, Agent of the Associated Press. Mr. SIMONTON denied the truth of this in the following note:

> *To Editors*:
>
> I have just heard that there is a "dispatch" in Wall-street, purporting to be signed by me, announcing that the Harvard crew won the race to-day, the Oxfords having been ruled out on technicality. I need not tell you that this is a forgery. J. W. SIMONTON.

KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Their Founder, their Patron, and their Objects—When, Where and How the Order Originated—Their Policy to Discourage the Apprenticeship System.

Among the various trades organizations that were represented in the late National Labor Congress, was that known as the Knights of the Order of St. Crispin, an Order of whom a few facts may be of interest.

This organization is made up of shoemakers, and has its branches in every section of the Union. It numbers about 50,000 members, and has grown into strength and prominence during the past two years and a half. In New-York City alone the aggregate number of members connected with the lodges is over 7,000. Their display in the procession on Monday last will doubtless be the means of still further swelling the rolls of membership. Shoemakers' Unions were organized years ago, in most of the towns and cities of the United States; but it was thought that these purely local organizations were of little practical value in advancing the interests of the craft in general, and they have now been merged into one grand Order. On the 1st day of September, 1867, there was organized in the City of Milwaukee, the first lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin. NEWELL DANIELS, a journeyman shoemaker of that city, was the founder of this Order, and his name is held in respectful remembrance by its members. For years previous to that time he had under consideration the formation of such an organization, but could not find any one to second his efforts until 1867, when he was joined by Samuel Wilson, Wm. C. Haines, F. W. Wallace, Henry Palmer, Albert Jenkins and Thomas Houren. These seven associated themselves together for the purpose above indicated, and became Lodge No. 1, K. O. S. C. For the name given to the organization the Order is indebted to Mr. WALLACE, one of the seven originators. A reference to the Roman Martyrology shows that CRISPIN and CRISPANUS were brothers, born at Rome in the reign of the Emperor DOCLETIAN, in the year 303. They became converts from Paganism on arriving at man's estate, and traveled from their native land to Sessons, in France, for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion. Not wishing to be a burden on the Christian flock, they earned their living by following the trade of shoemaking. The Governor of the town, a Pagan, of course, on discovering them to be Christians demanded of them a recantation of Christianity, and, on their refusing to give it, they were ordered to be beheaded, which order was carried into effect. Their martyrdom is celebrated annually in the Catholic Church, on the 25th day of October.

The Order of Knights has for its motto "Justice, Truth and Love"—meaning, according to the version given by its adherents, justice not only to the employe but to the employer and the consumer; never to deviate from the truth under any circumstances; and love for all mankind, the highest proof of true love for God.

The K. O. S. C. allege that the cause of the heretofore bad condition of their trade was the surplus of workmen over and above what was required to supply the demand for boots and shoes. To remedy this it was found necessary either to induce the public to use double the usual quantity of goods, or to reduce the number of workmen. The first plan is impracticable; the other they conceive to be feasible, and their efforts are now to dissuade young men from learning the business, and they are pledged to take no new hand to work at any branch of the trade. On account of this latter determination they are not regarded with a favorable eye by the manufacturers. Party politics is eschewed by the Order; but it holds itself in readiness to aid in filling Government offices with men whose principles approximate most nearly to what they believe to be the interest of the laboring classes. They look with favor also on the coöperative principle of manufacture, and urge its adoption in all cases where it can be carried out. The Order is daily increasing in numbers and in influence over the whole country.

IMPORTANT POLICE ORDER.

Uniforms to be Always Worn—Detailed Men to Report Daily.

The following general order was promulgated yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 574.—At a meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, held on the 26th inst., the following amendments were made to the rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Police Force, and which, on the receipt of this order, are in full operation:

Rule 45 is amended so as to read as follows:

RULE 45.—Captains, Sergeants, Roundsmen and Patrolmen, excepting such of them as are or may be assigned to detective duty, shall wear the prescribed uniform, whether on or off duty. Members of the force will be relieved from wearing the prescribed uniform only while at home, or at their boarding-houses, and while attending, going to and returning from public worship, or while absent from their Precinct by permission of the Board. Captains will be relieved from this rule, by the Board, in special cases. Members of the force while off duty will not wear their shields. The cap, gloves, shields, badges, emblems, devices, belts and buttons shall correspond with the sample deposited in the cloth room at the Central Department. The coat will be buttoned at all times when members of the force are on duty.

A new rule is adopted as No. 261, as follows:

RULE 261.—Every patrolman detailed to special duty in the City of New-York, under and pursuant to section 15 of chapter 403 of the laws of 1864, and every regular or special patrolman detailed to special duty in the City of New-York in any bank, insurance office, banker's or broker's office, hotel, theatre, or office of any officer of the General Government, or of the City or County of New-York, shall report daily in person at the Detective Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, to the officer in command, at such time as may be prescribed by such officer, subject to regulation by the Board, and not to interfere with the proper performance of duty. All such patrolmen, specially detailed as aforesaid to duty in Brooklyn, will report in like manner at the office of the Inspector in Brooklyn.

The foregoing rule applies to all special patrolmen, except those under the Central Park Commissioners, the Commissioners of Emigration, and the Atlantic Dock Company.

The officer in command of the Detective Force will keep a book in his office, with the names of all regular and special patrolmen detailed for the special duties enumerated in Rule 261, so arranged as to specify the particular duty each one is engaged at, and his daily compliance or failure to report as required. And in case of failure to report, to have charge made against any such delinquent for neglect of duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent,
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

The amendment to Rule 45, requiring the uniform to be always worn, has created intense feeling throughout the entire Police Force, and all the Captains have been notified to meet at the Central Police Office this morning for the purpose of protesting against its enforcement. It is alleged that the order must result in the most serious inconvenience to members of the force, who, under its provisions, cannot enjoy social life or perform any ordinary functions of life except in full uniform. The Commissioners assert, in support of the new rule, that many policemen, when off duty and in citizen's dress, have patronized disreputable haunts and conducted themselves in the most disorderly and dishonorable manner, and, when redress was demanded, have sought and found immunity by displaying their official shields, which they had hitherto concealed. The Commissioners, being determined to extirpate this evil, have hit upon the expedient of requiring all members of the force to appear at all times in full uniform.

MEMOIRS OF HENRY CRABB ROBINSON.

Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson. Selected and Edited by Thomas Sadler, Ph. D. Two Volumes. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. 1869.

A few years ago no man was much more frequently seen in the literary circles of London than "Old Crabb" Robinson. He was known everywhere, and was always sure of a cordial welcome wherever he appeared. Latterly, indeed, increasing infirmities kept him much confined to his own house, and he lost his hold of the generation to which he had survived. He keenly felt the most melancholy drawback in the lot of old age—the disappearance of all his early friends, and the insuperable difficulty of forming new ties. Mr. Robinson was very fond of the society of the young, but toward the close of his life the young could not possibly have much in common with him. Tastes, habits, pursuits, mode of life—all were different. We doubt, moreover, whether the quality which won for Mr. Robinson his former popularity—namely, the art of telling anecdotes of men or events, is so much in vogue with the present generation as with the last. Young men nowadays are apt to think the story-teller rather a bore. There are half a dozen elderly men still in London life who still have a sort of reputation for relating anecdotes, but it is only their fellow-patriarchs who court their society. A very well-known diner-out, whose table was once loaded with invitations, now thinks himself very fortunate if he can secure three a week in the midst of the season. His stories have ruined him. Young men, and still less young ladies, cannot endure the *raconteur* who is perpetually bursting out on the slightest provocation with, "That reminds me of poor Tom Smith, who thirty years ago," &c. Such men open their budget with the soup, and never close it until the first carriage is heard rolling away from the door.

Crabb Robinson was very far superior to story-tellers of the common kind; he was never coarse, and no one ever heard him tell an indecent anecdote, which is more than can be said for some of his rivals whom we could name. Those who remember him in his prime declare that conversation with him was at once charming and instructive, and when we remember that he was a great favorite with Goethe, Wieland, Wordsworth, and other eminent men, it must be evident that he possessed merits which did not always shine out in his later years. He found himself growing more and more solitary as the end drew near. He wrote in his diary in 1865: "Conscious that I am gradually growing poorer in friends, I have done my best to preserve what I have left." A month before he died he made the following touching entry: "This was a day of calls, and at my age these are of a melancholy kind. I am sensible of being no longer a desirable companion. But I do not complain of this as a wrong. It is in the nature of things, and of course." It is, in fact, the penalty of old age. When Mr. Robinson wrote these passages he was in his 91st year. It was with difficulty he could hear what was said to him. He very often forgot where he was, and was liable to sudden attacks of faintness. If he went to a theatre he could not distinguish the faces of the performers. Thus, persons who knew him only toward the close of his life could not form a proper appreciation of him, except from hearsay. He repeated his stories over and over again. Mr. Walter Bagshot gives a characteristic instance, and an excellent explanation of this, in his very interesting sketch of Crabb Robinson, contributed to the *Fortnightly Review:*

"It is the excellence of a reminiscent to have a few good stories, and his misfortune that people will remember what he says. In Mr. Robinson's case an unskilled person could often see the anecdote somewhere impending, and there was often much interest in trying whether you could ward it off or not. There was one great misfortune which had happened to his guests, though he used to tell it as one of the best things that had ever happened to himself. He had picked up a certain bust of Wieland by Schadow, which it appears had been lost, and in the finding of which Goethe, even Goethe, rejoiced. After a very long interval I still shudder to think how often I have heard that story; it was one which no skill or care could long avert, for the thing stood opposite our host's chair, and the sight of it was sure to recall him. Among the ungrateful students to whom he was so kind, the first question always asked of any one who had breakfasted at his house was, "Did you undergo the *bust?*"

Mr. Robinson was a barrister, but his practice was never worth quite so much as £600 a year. He *played* with law, and a man who so treats that "stern mistress" is not likely to enjoy great rewards. He had a great distrust of his own powers, and threw up a position which almost came begging to him solely in consequence of this diffidence. He ought to have been a journalist all his life, only that the hard work would not have suited him. He began, before this century was "in its teens," as a foreign correspondent of the London *Times*, and wrote letters "from the banks of the Elbe," which pleased the conductors so well that they offered him a position as foreign editor. "It was my office," he says,

"to cut out odd articles and paragraphs from other papers, decide on the admission of correspondence, &c.; but there was always a higher power behind. While I was in my room, Mr. Walter was in his, and there the great leader, the article that was talked about, was written. Nor did I ever write an article on party politics during my continuance in that post. I may, however, add, that in February I inserted a letter with my initials, which was, I believe, of real use to the Government. It is to be found in the paper printed on Feb. 13. It is a justification of the English Government for the seizure of the Danish ships."

The John Walter thus referred to died at an advanced age in 1847—the grandfather of the present proprietor of the *Times*. He was a man of wonderful vigor and force of character, and was probably in all respects one of the best newspaper managers that ever lived. Nothing escaped his attention, and he deemed no expense too great for any substantial improvement of his paper. He was always casting out nets for new contributors. Among the writers who volunteered their services was S. T. Coleridge!—perhaps the most incompetent man of the age for the quick, ready, compressed work required on newspapers. Imagine an "editorial" by Coleridge! There is no topic known under the sun upon which it would not have treated. He would have transported the perplexed reader far into the most unsearchable regions of metaphysics, and left him wondering what on earth it was the writer wished to say. Coleridge was at home in editing his own paper, the *Friend*, but those who honor his genius the most cannot hear without a kind of shock that he once proposed to write articles for a daily paper at five minutes' notice. In one of his most familiar letters to Crabb Robinson, we may find an example of what his editorials would have been like:

"Is there not a sex in souls? We have all eyes, cheeks, lips—but in a lovely woman are not the eyes womanly—yea, every form, in every motion of her whole frame, *womanly?* Were there not an identity in the substance, man and woman might *join*, but they could never *unify;* were there not throughout, in body and in soul, a corresponding and adapted difference, there might be addition, but there could be no combination. 1 and 1=2; but 1 cannot be multiplied into 1: 1 x 1=1. At best, it would be an idle echo, the same thing needlessly repeated, as the idiot told the clock—one, one, one, one, &c."

We doubt whether this sort of thing would have added to the influence or prestige of our contemporary.

Early in life Crabb Robinson formed a friendship with Mme. de Staël, which he preserved till her death. He tried to make her admire Goethe, but could not succeed. The anecdote which Robinson tells of her will surprise many of her admirers:

"Her success in spoiling a fine thing was strikingly shown in connection with a noble saying of Kant, which I repeated to her: 'There are two things which, the more I contemplate them, the more they fill my mind with admiration,—the starry heavens above me, and the moral law within me.' She sprung up, exclaiming, 'Ah, que cela est beau! Il faut que je l'écrive,'—and years after, in her *Allemagne*, I found it Frenchified thus: 'Car, comme un philosophe célèbre a très bien dit; Pour les cœurs sensibles, il y a deux choses.' The grave philosopher of Königsberg turned into a 'cœur sensible!'"

The following little incident is more curious still:

"Humboldt, the great traveler, on his return from America, was presented to the Emperor Napoleon. Now, Humboldt himself is a sort of Bonaparte among travelers, and expected to be distinguished. 'Vous aimez la botanique,' said the Emperor to him, 'et ma femme aussi;' and passed on. Is it not admirable! There are many occurrences of great and little moment in life which can only be understood from their relation to the character of the actor. Was this address of Bonaparte humor, or satire, or insolence, or impertinence? Did he deserve a kick or a pat? Ask his lord in waiting."

In 1806 Mr. Robinson had several interviews with Fulton, whose connection with steamboats he does not seem to have heard—at least we can find no allusion to the subject in these reminiscences. He was interested in Fulton for another reason. The machinist was just then intent upon the invention of a new instrument in warfare. Let Mr. Robinson tell the story in his own way:

"He offered to Bonaparte to destroy the whole English fleet by means of explosives. Dining with him one day, I spoke of the 'Perpetual Peace' of Kant. Fulton said, 'I believe in the 'Perpetual Peace;' and on my expressing surprise, he added, 'I have no doubt war will be put an end to by being rendered so murderous that by common consent it will be abandoned. I could myself make a machine by means of which I could in a few minutes destroy a hundred thousand men.'"

A few years later (1814) Robinson met General La Fayette, and formed a high opinion of his character. "Of all the revolutionary leaders, he is the one of whom I think most favorably." He describes La Fayette as a hale man with a florid complexion, and no signs of age about him: The following recollections will interest our readers:

"In fact, he is 57 years old, his reddish complexion clear, his body inclining to be stout. His tone of conversation is staid, and he has not the vivacity commonly ascribed to Frenchmen. There is apparently nothing enthusiastic about him.

Of the future, La Fayette spoke with a hope which it gratified me to hear, and he spoke respectfully of the royal family then restored. On general subjects I have a few notes worth abridging. He asserted that the manners of the French, especially the lower classes, had been improved by the Revolution; that the mob of France were less violent than an English mob; and the common people he thought more honest. This he ascribed to the revolution.

La Fayette is a strong partisan of America, as opposed to England. He is strongly opposed to our maritime claims, and thinks we might concede these in return for the renunciation of the slave-trade by other Powers.

On my relating that, at the distribution of the colors, I heard some exclamations of '*Vive l'Empereur*,' La Fayette said: 'You are not to suppose that this proceeded from love to Bonaparte. It was only a mode of showing dissatisfaction with the present state of things, and because it would not do to cry '*A bas le roi*,' or '*A bas les Ministères*.'

Of Spanish America he said that Jefferson was of opinion that those States would ultimately become independent, but that this would rather retard than advance civilization."

In 1839 Robinson met another man whose name is a "household word" in this country:

"June 11.—A most interesting party at Kenyon's. The lion of the party was Daniel Webster, the American lawyer and orator. He has a strongly marked expression of countenance. So far from being a republican in the modern sense, he had an air of imperial strength, such as Cæsar might have had. His wife, too, had a dignified appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor alone resembled them in this particular. There were present also at Kenyon's, Montalembert, the distinguished Roman Catholic author, Dickens, Professor Wheatstone, the Miss Westons, Lady Mary Shepherd, &c., &c."

While thus referring to Mr. Robinson's reminiscences of men whose deeds are written in American history, we may mention that he was a fervent admirer of President Lincoln, and was deeply shocked at the news of his death.

Mr. Robinson never met Lord Byron, but he knew Lady Byron very well, and kept up a friendly correspondence with her. He tells us that Goethe was never tired of praising Byron—he "compared the brilliancy and clearness of his style to a metal wire drawn through a steel plate." Here is another interesting passage:

"It was a satisfaction to me to find that Goethe preferred to all the other serious poems of Byron the 'Heaven and Earth,' though it seemed almost satire when he exclaimed, 'A Bishop might have written it!' He added: 'Byron should have lived to execute his vocation.'—'And that was?' I asked. 'To dramatize the Old Testament. What a subject under his hands would the Tower of Babel have been!' He continued: 'You must not take it ill; but Byron was indebted for the profound views he took of the Bible to the *ennui* he suffered from it at school.' Goethe, it will be remembered, in one of his ironical epigrams, derives his poetry from *ennui* (*Langeweile;*) he greets her as the Mother of the Muses. It was with reference to the poems of the Old Testament that Goethe praised the views which Byron took of Nature; they were equally profound and poetical. 'He had not,' Goethe said, 'like me, devoted a long life to the study of Nature, and yet in all his works I found but two or three passages I could have wished to alter.'"

Goethe was enthusiastic over the "Vision of Judgment," and pronounced the twenty-fourth stanza "sublime:"

"But bringing up the rear of this bright host,
 A spirit of a different aspect waved
His wings, like thunder clouds above some coast
 Whose barren beach with frequent wrecks is
 paved;
His brow was like the deep when tempest-tossed;
 Fierce and unfathomable thoughts engraved
Eternal wrath on his immortal face,
 And *where* he gazed a gloom pervaded space."

We may here bring together another of Robinson's recollections connected with Byron, and a part of a letter from Lady Byron:

"Bunsen told Wordsworth that Lord Byron had an impression he was the offspring of a demon. In a morbid moment such a thought may have seized him."

(Lady Byron to Robinson, 1855:)

"Not merely from casual expressions, but from the whole tenor of Lord Byron's feelings, I could not but conclude he was a believer in the inspiration of the Bible, and had the gloomiest Calvinistic tenets. To that unhappy view of the relation of the creature to the Creator I have always ascribed the misery of his life. It is enough for me to remember that he who thinks his transgressions beyond forgiveness (and such was his own deepest feelings,) has righteousness beyond that of the self-satisfied sinner; or, perhaps, of the half awakened. It was impossible for me to doubt that, could he have been at once assured of pardon, his living faith in a moral duty and love of virtue, ('I love the virtues which I cannot claim,') would have conquered every temptation. Judge, then, how I must hate the Creed which made him see God as an Avenger, not a Father. My own impressions were just the reverse, but could have little weight, and it was in vain to seek to turn his thoughts for long from that *idée fixe* with which he connected his physical peculiarity as a stamp. Instead of being made happier by any apparent good, he felt convinced that every blessing would be 'turned into a curse' to him. Who, possessed by such ideas, could lead a life of love and service to God or man? They must in a measure realize themselves. 'The worst of it is, I *do* believe,' he said. I, like all connected with him, was broken against the rock of Predestination. I may be pardoned for referring to his frequent expression of the sentiment that I was only sent to show him the happiness he was forbidden to enjoy. You will now better understand why 'The Deformed Transformed' is too painful to me for discussion."

Robinson's description of Lamb, Clarkson, and others of his friends who are well known to the world, are all full of interest, and we do no more than indicate the nature of the work now before us in selecting a few extracts from it. It is a rich store, from which a few fragments such as we have borrowed cannot be missed. We commend the work cordially to our readers, and conclude with half a dozen extracts which we had marked for quotation:

THE AUTHOR OF "ION."

His first tragedy, "Ion," earned general applause, and in defiance of the advice of prudent or timid friends he produced two other tragedies. He did not acquire equal reputation for these; probably a fortunate circumstance, as literary fame is no recommendation either to an attorney or to a minister who seeks for a laborious Solicitor-General. It was after he was known as a dramatist that Talfourd obtained a seat in Parliament, where he distinguished himself by introducing a bill in favor of a copyright for authors, to which he was urged mainly by Wordsworth, who had become his friend. *His* bill, however, did not pass, and the work was taken out of his hands. The act which at length past the Legislature did not grant as much as Talfourd asked for. The one act which ought to be known by his name was one conferring on unhappy wives, separated from their husbands, a right to have a sight of their children.

A TOO-CLEVER COUNSELLOR.

My immediate senior on the circuit was Henry Cooper. He was very far my superior in talent for business—indeed, in some respects, he was an extraordinary man. His memory, his cleverness, were striking; but so was his want of judgment, and it often happened that his clever and amusing hits told as much against as for his client. One day he was entertaining the whole Court, when Rolfe, (now the Baron, then almost the junior,) whispered to me: "How clever that is! How I thank God I am not so clever!"

I once saw Cooper extort a laugh from Lord Ellenborough in spite of himself. "But it is said, my client got drunk. Why, everybody gets drunk." Then changing his voice from a shrill tone to a half-whisper, and with a low bow, he added: "Always excepting your Lordships and the Bishops."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Bishop of London told Amyot, that when the Bishops were first presented to the Queen, she received them with all possible dignity, and then retired. She passed through a glass door, and, forgetting its transparency, was seen to run off like a girl, as she is. Mr. Quayle, in corroboration of this, told me that lately, asking a maid of honor how she liked her situation, and who, of course, expressed her delight, she said: "I do think myself it is good fun playing Queen." This is just as it should be. If she had not now the high spirits of a healthy girl of eighteen, we should have less reason to hope she would turn out a sound sensible woman at thirty.

CHARLES LAMB AND THE PUNSTERS.

June 13.—After tea a call on C. Lamb. His brother with him. A chat on puns. Evanson, in his "Dissonance of the Gospels," thinks Luke most worthy of credence. P—— said that Evanson was a *luke*warm Christian. I related this to C. Lamb. But, to him, a mere play of words was nothing without a spice of the ridiculous. He was reading with a friend a book of Eastern travels, and the friend observed of the *Mantschu* Tartars, that they must be cannibals. This Lamb thought better. The large room in the accountant's office at the East India House is divided into boxes or compartments, in each of which sit six clerks, Charles Lamb himself in one. They are called Compounds. The meaning of the word was asked one day, and Lamb said it was "a collection of simples."

June 21.—A pleasant party at Collier's. Lamb in high spirits. One pun from him at least successful. Punsters being abused, and the old joke repeated that he who puns will pick a pocket; some one said "Punsters themselves have no pockets." "No," said Lamb, "they carry only a *ridicule*."

A GOOD-TEMPERED MAN.

April 28.—Anthony Robinson relates an anecdote of Horne Tooke, showing the good humor and composure of which he was capable. Holcroft was with him at a third person's table. They had a violent quarrel. At length Holcroft said, as he rose to leave the room, "Mr. Tooke, I tell you, you are a —— scoundrel, and I always thought you so." Tooke detained him and said, "Mr. Holcroft, some time ago you asked me to come and dine with you; do tell me what day it shall be." Holcroft stayed.

A BAD PRECEDENT.

Feb. 3—Dined with Walter; Combe and Fraser were there. [Two of the chief writers on the *Times* of that day.] Combe related an anecdote of Sergeant Davy. The Sergeant was no lawyer, but an excellent *nisi prius* advocate, having great shrewdness and promptitude. On one occasion Lord Mansfield said he should sit on Good Friday, there being a great press of business. It was said no barrister would attend, and in fact no one did; but the Chief Justice tried the causes with the attorneys alone. When the proposal was made to the bar, Sergeant Davy said to Lord Mansfield, "there has been no precedent since the time of Pontius Pilate."

THE BAFFLED SCHOOLMASTER.

Lamb had written to Coleridge about one of their old Christ's Hospital masters, who had been a severe diciplinarian, intimating that he hoped Coleridge had forgiven all injuries. Coleridge replied that he certainly had; he hoped his soul was in heaven, and that when he went there he was borne by a host of cherubs, all face and wing, and without anything to excite his whipping propensities!

MAGAZINES.

A gentle dullness, well suited to these hot August days, pervades the magazines for September, and few readers will be inclined to quarrel with it. The *Atlantic* alone furnishes a sensational article,—the extraordinary version of the Byron tragedy, which the Times has already noticed at length. There is little else in its pages that demands remark, the stories being of the usual character, and the critical articles unmarked by striking or novel views. In the fragmentary study on the "Genius of Doré," Mr. J. J. Jarvis expresses some very true and some very extravagant opinions. His assertion that Doré, the greatest master of light and shade this age has seen, is by "instinct a profound colorist, because his nature is profound," is a new and we believe wholly erroneous view of the artist's mind. In the article entitled "A Poetical Lot," Mr. Howells uncharitably flashes the light of his keen wit on a group of sorry poetasters who were quietly sinking back into the natural obscurity from which they had briefly emerged.

—*Putnam's Magazine* indulges its readers with another newly-discovered manuscript of James Fenimore Cooper. It gives the writer's personal recollections of the great eclipse of 1806. New-Yorkers will take an interest in the article on the destruction of the old City Hospital, which revives some pleasant and some touching memories of the fine old building, which has just been sacrificed to the demand of business. It is by far the most interesting article in the number. "The Earth in Trouble" is one of those semi-scientific semi-literary articles that appear for months in weekly newspapers and magazines after the occurrence of such convulsions of nature as the terrible earthquake in South America. The stories in the September *Putnam* are certainly quite up to the average of this class of productions.

—*Hours at Home* sustains its reputation as a magazine of "instruction and recreation," both ingredients being mixed in nearly equal quantities. "The First Week of the Telegraph" gives some interesting facts in regard to the introduction of the electric telegraph in this country, and the difficulties with which its early promoters had to contend. Dr. Beard contributes a valuable scientific article. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's poem, "The Butterfly and Thistle," contains some pretty fancies and conveys an excellent moral in the closing stanza.

—The *Galaxy* is not sensational this month, but everybody will turn at once to the new installment of Charles Reade's story, which is, we think, far superior as a magazine serial to either "Foul Play" or "Hard Cash." Reade is the most provoking of all modern novel writers. He is the torment of magazine devourers, for he whets up their appetites to a sharpness which becomes almost distressing in the monthly intervals. Mr. White's review of Lackey's History of European Morals is severe, but at the same time displays a just appreciation of the merits of this eminent author. The other articles, the stories and poems, and the editorial departments, present a pleasant variety of reading matter, which calls for no special notice.

—*Lippincott's Magazine*, always neat and attractive in typographical appearance, presents the usual variety of serial novels, short stories, poems and monthly gossip. Trollope's serial, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," hardly comes under the head of light reading. Why is it that we meet these English names in all our magazines? Have we no American author capable of writing a serial story that an American editor will venture to purchase? They seem to be scarce. Dickens, Reade, Trollope, and a host of others, supply us with stories from the other side of the water, our magazine editors bidding high against each other for their productions. We have not yet had more than two or three first-class American magazine serials.

—*Harper's Magazine* opens with a profusely-illustrated article on Rocky Mountain scenery. Some of the views give a just impression of the grand features of that tremendous range, whose scenery far surpasses that of Switzerland in the elements of strangeness and sublimity. "A Health Trip to Brazil," also illustrated with many woodcuts of scenery and character, will be of use to those who design visiting that country. The article on "Bob White" is interesting to sportsmen chiefly. The editorial departments, especially the "Editor's Drawer," are better than usual, we think, this month.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Taxation on Distilled Spirits—New Regulations.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Aug. 20, 1869.

I.—USE OF STAMPS.

Under the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of April 10, 1869, there are, exclusive of the stamp for stock on hand, three classes of stamps for distilled spirits: 1. Those used for distillers, consisting of the distillery-warehouse and tax paid stamps, 2. Stamps for rectified spirits, to be used for rectifiers; and 3. Wholesale liquor-dealers' stamps, to be used for wholesale liquor-dealers.

All spirits produced are required to be deposited in the distillery warehouse, prior to which they must be drawn into casks containing not less than twenty wine gallons each, and gauged, and the distillery warehouse stamp affixed to each cask. When withdrawn from warehouse the tax-paid stamp must also be affixed, and both of said stamps must remain upon such casks until the spirits therein are emptied or drawn off, when such stamps, with the other marks and brands, must be effaced and destroyed, as required by section 43.

The special brand, however, which, under the provisions of section 25, is to accompany the tax-paid stamp, must not be removed and destroyed, but, when the cask is emptied, is to be canceled by cutting or burning a canceling line across the letters and figures composing such brand in such manner as not to destroy their legibility.

The original packages of a distiller, after removal from warehouse, must, therefore, bear the distillery warehouse and tax paid stamps.

The absence of these stamps from any cask of raw spirits, highwines, or spirits withdrawn from a distillery warehouse, is evidence that there has been a change of package, and the cask in such case must bear the marks and brands required by section 47, which furnish the means for identifying the spirits after such change of package. So long as the original package remains unchanged, and bears the distillery warehouse and tax-paid stamps, no other stamp is required.

Under the provisions of section 25, every package of rectified spirits filled for shipment, sale or delivery on the premises of any authorized rectifier, must be gauged, inspected, marked and branded as hereinafter provided, and have affixed thereto the stamp for rectified spirits. It must be understood, however, that the term rectified spirits is here used in its legal, and not in the ordinary commercial signification of the term. Any person who purchases tax-paid spirits and redistill ors compounds the same, or who purifies or refines such spirits by any process, is a rectifier as defined by law; and the spirits so redistilled, compounded, refined, or purified, are rectified spirits, and must bear the stamps for rectified spirits. The term rectifier, as used in these regulations, includes every person who treats distilled spirits by any of the processes the using of which would constitute him a rectifier as defined by section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of April 10, 1869.

When a rectifier purchases spirits, and proposes to subject them to any of the processes which would constitute him a rectifier, he must file with the Collector the notice hereinafter provided for; and, upon emptying the casks, he must erase and destroy the stamps, marks and brands upon such cask, with the exception of the special brand accompanying the tax-paid stamp, which must be canceled as hereinbefore provided. And when he put spirits into casks, after completing his process, such casks must have affixed the stamp for rectified spirits, and this stamp must not be removed until the cask is emptied. The absence of this stamp from a cask of rectified spirits is evidence of a change of package, and will justify a seizure if the package is not marked and branded as required by section 47; but so long as the original cask remains unchanged, no other stamp is required.

A wholesale liquor-dealer is defined to be any person who sells or offers for sale spirits in packages of five gallons and upward; and every cask or package filled for shipment, sale, or delivery, on the premises of any wholesale liquor-dealer, must be gauged and inspected, and have affixed thereto the wholesale liquor-dealers' stamp.

Where a wholesale liquor-dealer or rectifier purchases spirits in the original packages as put up by a distiller or rectifier, properly marked and stamped as such, no regauging or restamping is required. Where, however, he draws spirits from such original packages, and fills other packages on his premises, the spirits must be regauged, and the stamp for rectified spirits or a wholesale liquor dealers' stamp affixed, as the case may be; and if such package contains ten gallons or more, it must also be branded and marked as required by section 47. Where a wholesale liquor-dealer purchases packages of spirits properly marked, stamped and branded, and sells them in the same condition, no other stamp or mark is required.

A neglect or failure to comply with the requirements of section 25, on the part of a rectifier or wholesale liquor dealer, renders him liable to the forfeiture of all spirits owned by him, or in which he has any interest, and to a penalty of $1,000.

The attention of all officers of internal revenue is specially called to these instructions, as much confusion has arisen in consequence of the indiscriminate use of the stamp for rectified spirits and the 'wholesale liquor-dealers' stamp. The use of the wholesale liquor-dealers' stamp upon the original packages of rectified spirits put up by a rectifier is improper, and must not be allowed; and the term rectified spirits must not be limited to its old commercial sense, but must be construed to cover all spirits included in the statute definition.

The provisions of section 47 apply to all cases where distilled spirits are drawn from any cask or package, and placed in any other cask or package containing not less than ten gallons, and intended for sale, without regard to the person by whom, or the place where, such change is made; and the absence of such marks or brands is declared to be sufficient cause of forfeiture.

All distilled spirits on hand, Nov. 1, 1868, and intended for sale, not then in bonded warehouse, were required to be returned to the collector, and stamped with the stock-on-hand stamp; and such spirits not so stamped were liable to seizure and forfeiture after Dec. 1, 1868. Where packages of such spirits were properly stamped and marked under the provisions of section 57, no other stamp, mark, or brand is required so long as such package remains unchanged. The absence of any stamp or brand required by law from any package of spirits containing more than five gallons works a forfeiture of the package and contents.

This provision of section 57 is not in conflict with, but in addition to, the requirements of section 25.

If any authorized rectifier fills any package with rectified spirits on his premises for shipment, sale or delivery, without causing the same to be gauged and stamped with the stamp of rectified spirits, or if any wholesale liquor-dealer fills any cask or package of distilled spirits without causing the same to be gauged and stamped with the wholesale liquor-dealers' stamp, he becomes liable to the penalty imposed by section 96, and to the forfeiture of all spirits owned by him or in which he has any interest; and if such packages exceed five gallons, they also become forfeited.

The local officers will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of all the provisions of the law in relation to this subject.

It is known that, in some cases, the wholesale liquor-dealers' stamp has been erroneously attached where the stamp for rectified spirits should have been used under the direct instructions, or with the assent and permission of the Collector of the district; and packages of rectified spirits are now on the market, stamped with the wholesale liquor-dealers' stamp, without the brands and marks required by section 47, and some seizures have been made of such spirits for the want of those brands. It is not proposed that an indiscriminate seizure or detention shall be made of all such spirits for this cause, but that seizures should be confined to cases where there is other evidence of a change of package, in cases where the stamps have been attached prior to these instructions. Hereafter, however, the instructions in these regulations will be rigidly enforced, and any wrongful use of stamps will be at the peril of the owner.

Circular No. 76 is revoked, and the foregoing substituted therefor:

ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR RECTIFIED SPIRITS.

Whenever any rectifier proposes to empty any spirits for the purpose of rectifying, purifying, refining, redistilling, or compounding the same, he will file with the Collector a notice or statement giving the number of casks or packages, the serial number of each, the number of wine and proof gallons in each, the kind of stamps and serial numbers of each, the particular name of such spirits as known to the trade, the proof, by whom produced, the district where produced, by whom inspected, and the date of inspection.

This notice will be in the following form:

To ——,
Collector ——, District of ——:

*Notice is hereby given that I will empty for the purpose of rectification, (redistilling or compounding, as the case may be,) the following described packages of distilled spirits, to wit: —— barrels, upon which are the following stamps, marks and brands:

Serial number cask,	93
Wine, gallons,	40
Proof gallons,	54
Proof,	135
Serial number warehouse stamps,	29101
Serial number tax-paid stamp,	65267
Name of spirits,	Highwines
By whom produced,	Smith & Co.
District where produced,	Sixth Ohio
Date of original gauge,	May 1, 1869
By whom gauged,	John Smith

Containing in the aggregate —— proof gallons.
Dated —— ——, 18—.
—— ——, Rectifiers,
No. —— —— street.

When the process of rectification (including compounding, &c.,) has been completed, the rectifier will so notify the Collector, giving the number of proof gallons so rectified, redistilled or compounded, and request that the spirits may be gauged and inspected and stamps issued for the same; and thereupon the Collector will direct a gauger to gauge and inspect the same, and will issue stamps for rectified spirits covering the quantity of spirits, but not in any case to exceed the number of proof gallons stated in the notice of the rectifier as filed in his office. These notices will be preserved and filed by the Collector, and a copy thereof furnished to the Assessor, who, on the 1st of each month, will compare the same with the return of the rectifier.

Collectors will in no instance issue stamps for rectified spirits to any rectifier until this notice is filed with him, and such stamps will be delivered to the gauger, who will attach the same to the barrels or packages.

III.—MARKING AND BRANDING OF CASKS OR PACKAGES OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, the following regulations are prescribed for the purpose of securing a uniform and correct system of marking and branding packages of spirits.

I.—RAW SPIRITS.

The term "raw spirits" must be understood as including all spirits in the state in which they are produced by the distiller, all of which must be entered in the distillery warehouse, and duly withdrawn therefrom upon the payment of tax, and which should, except in cases where there has been a change of package, bear the distillery warehouse and tax-paid stamps.

When such spirits are drawn from the receiving cisterns they must be gauged, proved and marked, and in addition to affixing the distillery warehouse stamp the gauger must cut upon the bung-stave, in a legible manner, the number of wine gallons, the proof, and number of proof gallons of spirits contained in each cask. At the same time the gauger will cut with a die, or burn upon the head of each cask, its serial number in figures not less than one inch in length, and the serial number of the distillery warehouse stamp in figures not less than half an inch in length, placing the same immediately under the serial number of the cask, as follows:

No. 194.
D. W. S. No. 47946.

When withdrawn from warehouse each cask must, in addition to the tax-paid stamp, have cut or burned upon it the name of the distiller, the district, the date of the payment of the tax, the number of proof gallons, and the number of the tax-paid stamp. This brand may, in accordance with the present regulations, be abridged in the following manner:

John Smith & Co.,
Distillers,
6th dist. O.
T. P. Jan. 10, 1869, P. G. 44,
Stamp 39857.

All of this, except the date, number of proof gallons, and number of the stamp, may be burned upon the cask prior to its being filled at the cisterns, and the date and numbers cut with a die at the time the tax-paid stamp is attached. The letters and figures constituting any brand or mark must in no case be less than half an inch in length. In addition to this, the cask must be conspicuously marked or branded with the particular name of the spirits as known to the trade, as "highwines," "rye," "Bourbon," or "copper distilled" whisky, as the case may be.

When it becomes necessary to change a package in a distillery house, *i. e.*, to draw off the contents of a cask bearing the distillery warehouse stamp and the accompanying marks and brands, and to place the same in a new cask, the spirits must be again inspected and gauged, the number of wine and proof gallons must be cut upon the bung-stave and upon the head of each cask; the gauger will cut with a die or burn with a branding-iron his name and office, the time and place of inspection, the proof of the spirits, the name of such spirits as known to the trade, the name of the distiller, the distillery where such spirits were produced, and the serial number of the original package, together with the serial number of the warehouse stamp. This brand may be in the following form:

Thomas P. Smith,
U. S. gauger, 1st dist., Pa.
Insp. May 1, 1869, dist. warehouse No. 10.
Highwines, proof 140.
Richard Roe, distiller.
Distillery No. 10, 1st Pa.
From cask No. 193.
D. W. S. 40949.

Where such change of package is made after the spirits have been withdrawn from warehouse and the tax-paid stamp attached, the cask will be marked and branded in the same manner, with the addition of the number of proof gallons, the date of the payment of the tax, and the serial number of the tax-paid stamp. This brand may be substantially as follows:

Thomas P. Smith,
U. S. gauger, 1st dist. Penna.
Insp. May 9, 1869.
For Scott & Co., wholesale liquor dealers,
10 Water st., Philada., Pa.
Rye whisky, proof 102.
John Smith & Co., distillers,
Distillery No. 6, 6th dist. Ohio. F. G. 44.
T. P., May 1, 1868, stamp 39857.
From cask No. 901, D. W. S. 49129.

II.—RECTIFIED SPIRITS.

Under the name rectified spirits are included all spirits which, after leaving the hands of the distiller, are, leached through coal, redistilled, refined, compounded, or subjected to any process which would constitute the person using it a rectifier as defined by law.

Spirits subjected to any of these processes must be put up in casks, inspected and gauged, and in addition to attaching the stamp for rectified spirits, the gauger will cut upon the bung-stave the number of wine and proof gallons, and mark upon the head of each cask, with a stencil plate, in durable ink, his name and office, the date of inspection, the particular name of such spirits as known to the trade, the proof, the name and place of business of the rectifier, and the serial number of the stamp for rectified spirits affixed thereto. This mark or brand may be substantially as follows:

Thomas P. Smith,
U. S. gauger, 1st dist. Penna.
Insp. May 15, 1869.
Rye whisky, proof 102.
Greenleaf & Co., rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers,
10 & 12 South-st.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Stamp No. 64275.

To which the rectifier may add any known trade-mark adopted and used by him; or, where such trade-mark is the distinctive name of the spirits as known to the trade, it may be used as the name of the spirits.

This brand or mark will be understood to represent that the package is a rectifier's original package, and that the spirits contained therein were rectified, refined, purified, redistilled, or compounded, and put up by the party named as a rectifier, and at the place stated in such brand or mark.

When the contents of a cask of rectified spirits are drawn from the original cask or package, and placed in another cask or package containing not less than ten gallons, they must be again gauged and inspected, the number of wine and proof gallons cut upon the bung-stave, and upon the head of each cask must be marked or branded the name of the gauger, the time and place of inspection, the proof of the spirits, the particular name of the spirits, as known to the trade, the name and place of business of the rectifier, with the date of the original inspection and the serial number of the stamp for rectified spirits upon the original package. This mark or brand will be substantially as follows:

Amos F. Wright,
U. S. Gauger, 2d District, Ohio.
Insp. May 20, 1869.
For Smith & Co., wholesale liquor dealers,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rye whisky, proof 102.
Redistilled by
Greenleaf & Co., rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers,
10 and 12 South-street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Orig. Insp. May 15, 1869. Stamp No. 64,275.

III.—WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Where wholesale liquor dealers purchase spirits regularly stamped and bearing the marks and brands required by these regulations and sell the same without change, no additional inspection or marking is required. Where, however, they draw from such stamped and branded packages, and all other packages for shipment, sale or delivery, the spirits must be again gauged and inspected, and the wholesale liquor dealer's stamp attached, and such packages must be marked with the name of the dealer and the particular name of the spirits as known to the trade. Where the package so filled contains ten gallons or more, it must also be branded or marked as required by section 47, substantially as hereinbefore provided in other cases of change of package.

IV.—RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

Retail liquor dealers are only authorized to sell in quantities less than five gallons, and no reinspection or stamping of the packages of spirits so sold by them is required.

The spirits which they purchase must be in packages properly stamped, marked, or branded, and remain in the original casks or packages until drawn off for sale in retail packages, except where it becomes necessary from leakage or other cause to change the package. Where such change is made, such spirits must be again inspected and gauged, and the new package branded in accordance with the provisions of section 47.

All spirits held by any wholesale or retail liquor-dealer will be held and taken to be "intended for sale."

In all cases where spirits are inspected and gauged, the number of wine and proof gallons must be cut upon the bung-stave.

V.—FORFEITED SPIRITS SOLD BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Under the provisions of section 58 of the act of July 20, 1868, all distilled spirits forfeited to the United States, sold by order of court, whether condemned before or after the passage of the act, are to be sold subject to tax, and the purchaser must immediately and before he takes possession of such spirits pay the tax thereon. And if any tax-paid stamps are affixed to any cask or package so condemned, such stamp must be obliterated and destroyed by the Collector or Marshal after forfeiture and before such sale.

The spirits so sold are subject to this tax without regard to the question whether or not any tax has been previously paid thereon. The tax to be paid is fifty cents per wine gallon when below proof, and per proof gallon when above proof; fractions of a gallon to be taxed as a gallon. This is substantially a new tax, accruing upon the sale of such spirits by the Marshal, and is to be paid in the district where the sale is made, and it is to be collected upon the quantity sold by the Marshal.

When, therefore, a sale is made by the Marshal, he will require the purchaser, before receiving possession of the spirits, to deliver to him the receipt of the Collector of the district in which the sale is made for the tax due upon the same, which receipt will be executed on form No. 105. The purchaser, in order to obtain the receipt, will deliver to the Collector a statement to be signed by the United States Marshal, giving the number of packages, the number of wine and proof gallons in each, with the date of the sale and the name of the purchaser, and the Collector will issue for every such cask or package a tax-paid stamp, and cause the same to be affixed thereto. Upon the face of the receipt, form 105, the Collector will indorse the words, "Tax-paid stamps issued," and upon the stamps, "Tax on spirits sold by United States Marshal," with the date of sale.

Before the delivery of any spirits so sold to the purchaser, the Marshal will mark with a stencil plate, or brand with a branding iron, each cask or package with his name and official title, together with the date and place of sale, and the words tax paid, and the number of proof gallons, with the name of the gauger who gauged the same, and the date of gauging.

No stamp, brand or mark which may be upon the barrels at the time the spirits are condemned is to be removed or obliterated, except the tax-paid stamp, and the new tax-paid stamp and mark of the Marshal should be so placed as not to cover or deface any of such stamps, marks or brands.

Collectors will furnish distillers, rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers with a copy of these regulations, and all officers of internal revenue will see that the regulations are promptly and strictly carried out; and any neglect or failure to comply with the same, on the part of any officer, will be deemed sufficient cause for his immediate dismissal from office.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

The Presidential Field—The Movement for Hoffman and in Opposition to Pendleton.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 26.

In spite of the reticence of the conspirators, and the secrecy of their councils, facts are coming out which confirm our statements of an organized movement to secure the nomination of Governor Hoffman for President in 1872. It had its origin in the city of Boston, and its head centre is descended from an illustrious house, not particularly distinguished for its Democratic antecedents.

Among the liberal Democrats of the New-England States there is a realizing sense of the necessity of a new departure if the party is ever to recover the ground lost in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. There is no feeling of personal animosity to Mr. Pendleton, but the conviction is strong among them that he represents in his record and opinions those ideas and traditions which are most objectionable, and which are positive obstacles to future success.

The course to be pursued in Ohio was a plain one to these gentlemen. It was to initiate a movement which would bring about the nomination of a candidate for Governor of more liberal and advanced ideas than Mr. Pendleton, and Judge Ranney was approved as the proper person. It was only when it became apparent that he could not carry the Convention against the Pendleton interest that General Rosecrans was pitched upon.

The General's declination, and Mr. Pendleton's acceptance of a nomination at the hands of the State Central Committee, put an end to the new departure movement for this year, but we are greatly mistaken if he will not be left alone by those who are in league with the Eastern Democracy, to fight his own battle. Urgent private business, physical disability, or disinclination for an active part in the canvass, will be apologies for indifference and inaction. Of course there will be no open opposition; fair but faint words of praise will be spoken, and the canvass will be allowed to drift on with whatever energy Mr. Pendleton's ardent personal friends can infuse into it, and no more.

Should he be defeated, there will be no mourning in New-York or Boston. Should he be elected, it will be, or, indeed, it has already been claimed, that the result is of no consequence as affecting his chances for the Presidency. The Hoffmanites will in either case assume that the advantages of position are all on their side, and if they succeed in getting Belmont off the National Committee and substituting Tweed, we are not certain that they will not have substantial grounds for the assumption. The most that Pendleton can expect of them this year is a cold courtesy and quiet demeanor.

The Jamesport Camp Meeting.

The camp meeting for the east end of Long Island will be held at Jamesport on Monday next, Aug. 30, and will close the following Saturday morning. Persons from this City or Brooklyn desiring to attend can leave on board the steamer *Artisan* for Sag Harbor, at Pier No. 26 East River, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., and arrive at Greenport in time for the morning train for the camp ground, which is fifteen miles distant. Preachers reporting themselves on the boat receive tickets at half price. The Long Island Railroad leaves Jamesslip and foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, at 8 A.M. and 3 P. M., landing passengers on the ground.

THE WEIGHMASTERS' FRAUDS.

Final Proceedings in the Case of Colonel Spear—Summing Up—Decision Reserved.

The case of Percy B. Spear, charged with having prepared fraudulent pay-rolls while acting as United States Weigher, was terminated yesterday, when summing up arguments were made by counsel. Defendant's counsel contended that the prosecution was the result of a conspiracy among the political opponents of the defendant, and that no evidence had been given of the incorrectness of any of the pay-rolls. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson argued that the Government had proved that five of the payrolls belonging to Spear's department were fraudulently prepared; that John Long's name appeared on the rolls for labor instead of rent, and that he had received more money than he was properly entitled to; that Spear's cognizance of the fraud had been fully established, and that his intent to defraud had been shown by the evidence of Colonel Cobb. Decision in the case was reserved.

Burglary in Eighth-Avenue—The Burglars Pursued—One Captured and the Property Recovered.

During Friday night three young men, lately entered upon a felonious career, succeeded in effecting an entrance into the store of Dreshfeld & Co., No. 297 Eighth-avenue. They managed the matter with the adroitness of practiced thieves, gently prying open the basement door so that it showed no marks of violence, and after going in fastened it behind them so that the most vigilant policeman happening to pass while they were within could not suspect any wrong. Having thus made sure of abundant time, they proceeded to bore their way with augers through the floor, and thus gained access to the store above. When there the same careful deliberation marked their proceedings, for the store was thoroughly ransacked, and selecting silks only they succeeded in compressing property worth $3,000 into a comparatively small bundle, and with it ventured upon the street, but had hardly reached it before their misfortunes began.

Officer Thos. Hill, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw the three men the moment they came from the store, and when they had just reached the corner of Twenty-fifth-street. It was 2 o'clock in the morning, and the bundle being a suspicious affair, he advanced upon them. The burglars seeing him, instantly dropped the bundle and fled, one up Eighth-avenue and the others in opposite directions in Twenty-fifth-street. Hill pursued the one flying westward, and chased him through Twenty-fifth-street to Ninth-avenue, up that to Twenty-sixth-street, through that street to Tenth-avenue, and up that avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, where he succeeded in overtaking and arresting him. Hastily returning with the prisoner, the bundle was still found in the street and secured, together with a "jimmy" and other burglars' instruments which had been dropped beside it, and all secured and taken to the Twentieth-street Police Station.

Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he gave his name as James Edwards, pleaded not guilty, and was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions. Officer Hill was also complimented for the vigilance and persistence he had displayed in the affair.

Dedication of a Jewish Synagogue.

The Israelitish congregation of the "Gates of Hope"—*Shagnarai Tikva*—which was established in Yorkville a few years ago, and which has ever since worshipped in a private hall, has attained such proportions that it has been found necessary for it to procure a suitable building as a synagogue. Accordingly the officers of the congregation, not long since, leased a small Reformed Church building in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which, having been fitted up for Jewish worship, was yesterday dedicated to religious uses according to the Israelitish formula. The building will seat two hundred and fifty people, and, for the present, will supply the need that exists for a synagogue in this section of the city. The prospective growth of the congregation, however, it is anticipated, will, in a few years, necessitate the erection of a large house of worship. When the congregation was founded, in 1865, it numbered ten persons; now it has increased to upward of two hundred. The officers of the congregation are Mr. Louis Sohn, President; Mr. Abram Harris, Vice-President, and Mr. Mayer, Treasurer. Rev. Mr. Danneberg has charge of the congregation at present. The dedicatory service took place at 5 P. M., and was very brief, consisting only of bearing the Scroll of the Law down the aisle, and the chaunting of appropriate psalms in Hebrew. Mr. Sohn, on behalf of the congregation, then thanked all who had aided in procuring and fitting up the synagogue, and declared it open for religious worship after the usages of Israel.

Rev. Mr. Danneberg briefly addressed the congregation in an appropriate sermon, and the services were closed by reciting the evening prayers set apart for the day before the Sabbath.

The pews of the church are to be sold to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock.

Rutgers Female College.

This institution announces a movement this Fall which has considerable interest for the citizens of the upper part of our island. They have decided, as was suggested by the President at the last Commencement, to open the College not only at the City location in Fifth-avenue, but also in the heart of Harlem. The arrangements are to be the same in the two places; the College Professors will give the same instruction and lectures, and the division and classification of students will be identical. The institution has land for a permanent building on Morning Side Park; and this upward move is a step toward the actual occupation of that locality in the course of a few years.

The lady who is to be one of the leading teachers at Harlem, Mrs. Dr. Marsh, has for a number of years been one of the meteorological observers for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. It is understood that Mrs. Marsh will at once establish her observatory at Harlem, and report to Washington from that point.

The Case of Reddy the Blacksmith.

Lawrence Graham, at whose instance "Reddy the Blacksmith" was arrested on the charge of robbing him of $500 in "Reddy's" saloon, on the morning of March 26th last, says that the intimation published in a morning paper that he would forfeit his bail and run away, so as to avoid appearing against the accused, is unjust and unfounded. He says that he will not forfeit his bail, and will prosecute "Reddy," and feels certain that "Reddy" will be convicted. He is willing to stake his house and effects in Hudson City, worth $2,000, that he will appear for the prosecution, and $500 more that "Reddy" will be convicted.

The Fenian Congress.

The Fenian Congress met again with closed doors yesterday. All that could be learned of its proceedings was that the question of the admission of persons not delegates was discussed at length, and that the Manhattan Circle was disposed to find fault with much that had been done by the Congress. Mr. Savage's address will probably be discussed to-day.

The Humboldt Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Humboldt celebration on the 14th of next month, held another meeting at the Liederkranz Hall in East Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Frederick Kapp presiding. The Secretary, Mr. Albert Klamroth, reported that he had been notified by the Turnverein that the Turners of this City and neighborhood would participate in a body in the procession. On motion, it was resolved to invite also the officers and sailors of German vessels in port on the day of the celebration to participate in the procession. It was resolved to notify the

Commissioners of the Central Park, by a special committee, of the details of the programme for the celebration. It was also resolved to add the Presidents of the Geographical and Historical Societies of this City, and the Director of the United States Assay Office in this City, to the list of invited guests. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next.

POLICE TRIALS.

The Calendar and Penalties—Alleged Outrage by a Policeman in Williamsburg.

Commissioner BRENNAN sat yesterday to hear complaints against policemen for violations of the rules, and they were so numerous that the session was protracted until after 12 o'clock. The charges examined were of the ordinary character, being principally for sitting down when on post, being off post, and being late at roll-call. The judgments entered were as follows: Fined one day's pay, 12; fined two days' pay, 9; fined three days' pay, 7; referred to the Board, 3; adjourned, 7; complaints dismissed, 10, and reprimanded 1.

The only case out of the usual routine was that of Patrolman FREDERICK A. POTTER, of the Thirteenth Precinct. It appeared from the testimony that POTTER resides in Williamsburg, and has two sons, 13 and 15 years of age, who were engaged in selling tobacco, and established themselves in front of a cigar store kept by a woman. She was considerably annoyed by the presence of the boys, and at last seized their tobacco and took it to the United States Internal Revenue Agent, inviting the boys to go with her, which they refused to do. The boys informing their father of the affair, POTTER went to the store and arrested the woman, and took her before Sergeant WEMYSS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and made a charge of larceny against her. The Sergeant, after investigating the case, refused to entertain the charge, and discharged the woman; but she was again arrested by POTTER and taken before Sergeant HUNT, of the same precinct, who also discharged her after examination. It was alleged against POTTER, in addition that he had made these arrests, claimed to be entirely unwarranted, in an unnecessarily brutal manner, and Commissioner BRENNAN, in referring the case to the full Board for disposition, remarked that in his opinion POTTER had been guilty of a high-handed outrage in making any arrest at all out of his precinct without the order of a superior officer, but especially in making a second arrest for an offence which he knew had been once investigated.

Central Park.

The near approach of the Fall season is gradually bringing back from watering places and sea-side resorts those who are wont to frequent the Park with a degree of regularity during the Spring and Autumn months; and many of the familiar fashionable turnouts, so long absent from their accustomed haunt, are to be seen whirling through the Park drives and thoroughfares. The gradual increase of wealthy population in the Park section of our City has introduced a new feature into this Summer-day's retreat, viz.: the presence of governesses in charge of children. These, in many instances, are French, and wear the peculiar costume which distinguishes them in the promenades of Paris. As usual on Saturdays, weather permitting, there will be music on the Mall at 4 P. M. to-day. The following is the programme:

March—"Concert Signal."
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" .... Auber
2. Waltz, "Walnut Grove" .... Dodworth
3. Selection, "Don Pasquale" .... Donizetti

PART II.
4. March, "Sturm" .... Piefke
5. { A Romanza, "Rose Water Well" .. / B Sherzo, "The Medow" .... } Dodworth
6. Cavatina, "Immenso Jehova" .... Verdi
7. Gallop, "Will you Dance with Me" .... Dodworth

PART III.
8. Overture to "William Tell" .... Rossini
9. Quadrille, "Cologne" .... Coote
10. Mazurka, "The Bell" .... Hemped
11. Polka, "Katy Did" .... Julien

Home Thoughts.

The Twenty-Sixth-Street Homicide—The Accused Surrendered by his Mother.

CHRISTOPHER RAFFERTY, aged 16 years, who is charged with having caused the death of THOMAS DELANEY, another lad, at No. 435 West Twenty-sixth-street, by striking him on the head with a stone, was yesterday surrendered to the authorities by his mother. Since the death of DELANEY, which occurred on Tuesday evening, Officer BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, has been in search of RAFFERTY, who managed, however, to elude his pursuers. On Thursday Officer BUTCHER called upon the mother of the lad, who resides at No. 435 West Twenty-fifth-street, and she promised to produce the lad the next morning, and in accordance with the promise she surrendered CHRISTOPHER to this officer at the West Twentieth-street Police Station, yesterday morning. He was brought before Coroner KEENAN subsequently, and remanded to await the result of the inquisition. It is asserted that the two boys, with several other lads, were at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, when RAFFERTY stripped and went in bathing. While in the water, DELANEY picked up some small stones and threw them into the water and where the prisoner was standing. On leaving the water a quarrel occurred between the lads, which resulted in RAFFERTY throwing a stone at DELANEY, which struck him on the left temple, causing the fatal injury. The accused does not deny that he threw the stone at DELANEY, but disclaims any intention of causing the death of his comrade.

The Water-Street Mission.

This mission has occupied the building No. 278 Water-street, corner of Dover-street, for more than five years past. Captain E. RICHARDSON, of No. 78 Wall-street, is the Chairman of the Board of Management. A mission school, week-day and Sabbath, has been maintained for several years. A recent report says:

"During five years we have held 1,151 meetings, attendance sums up 75,637, of which 52,769 were seamen, 5,336 stood up to be prayed for, and 4,587 signed the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

During the last three years were given to seamen about going to sea 411 bibles, 2,762 testaments, 2,610 packages of good reading, 75,000 pages of tracts, and a large number of Pilgrim's Progress, Cabin Boy's Locker and God Speaking by Facts."

Coroners' Cases.

An anonymous communication was received at the Coroners' Office yesterday, setting forth that MARY GORMLEY was lying dangerously ill in her apartments on the second floor of No. 128 Eighth-avenue, from the effects of a beating received at the hands of her husband. As the communication was anonymous, no attention was paid to its contents.

SAMUEL MCSORLEY, a homeless vagrant, went into the yard of premises No. 314 Mott-street to sleep, and was found dead there yesterday morning. Coroner KEENAN was notified.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Charles Oberlander et al. vs. Casper Spiers et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 27.

By Judge Jones.

Scudder vs. The Central Gold Mining Company; motion to continue injunction denied and temporary stay vacated, with $10 costs.

Golts vs. Aylsworth; motion granted so far as to strike out the fifth paragraph of the answer; in all other respects denied, with costs.

Carpenter vs. Brown; motion granted.

Jackson vs. Hamilton; motion granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

AN IRATE FEMALE CIGAR MAKER.

Deputy Collector Joseph Archibald complained against a woman named Fanny Frankel, residing at No. 253 East Houston-street, yesterday, charging her with having manufactured cigars without a license. He visited her place in company with an "informer," and discovered 800 newly-made cigars in her possession. She refused to obey the revenue officer's orders, and subsequently threw an earthen vessel on the head of the informer as he was in the act of leaving the house. She was committed for examination.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY OF A POST OFFICE CLERK.

Adolphus Woldman, a clerk in the Post Office in this City, was charged by James Gayler, a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, with having used canceled postage stamps in prepayment of postage. He was held for examination.

ILLICIT OPERATIONS IN WHISKY.

An examination was commenced yesterday in the case of Nathan Kingsley, prominent in local political circles, accused of having abetted in the removal of five barrels of distilled spirits, which were not properly stamped. James B. Wass, a Revenue clerk, testified that he saw a covered wagon cross the Jackson-street Ferry on the morning of the 3d inst., and subsequently proceed to the white wine and vinegar factory kept by defendant at No. 153 Franklin-street; the driver and another man unloaded five barrels on arriving there, rolling them into the factory. Mr. Kingsley stood on the sidewalk at the time, and made motions to the men. William Ballard, Deputy Collector, testified that he was called to examine the barrels, and that he found them to be improperly stamped; they were found to contain rum or molasses spirits.

The examination was adjourned until the 3d of September, at which time testimony for the defence will be introduced.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 27.

Before Judge Barnard.

DIVORCE—OBJECTIONS TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE REFEREE'S REPORT.

Helen F. Breese vs. Edmund Breese.—This is an action brought by the wife against the husband for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce, on the ground of adultery. A large amount of testimony has been taken before the Referee, and to-day the case came before the Court on a motion made by the counsel for the plaintiff to have the report confirmed. Objection was made to the confirmation by Mr. Orlando Stewart, who appeared as counsel for the defendant. It appears from the evidence that the husband is over 60 years, the wife about 22 years; that some time in 1868 the defendant and a lady whom he represented as his sister, stopped at one of the principal hotels in Syracuse, this State. His name was entered on the hotel book as "E. Breese and sister." They occupied adjoining rooms and separate beds. This appears to be about all the evidence there is tending to show adultery. There is no pretence that the lady was a sister of the defendant's. The latter says they never occupied the same rooms, as contended by the other side.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Gleason; for defendant, Messrs. Stewart, Rice and Woodford.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION IN REGARD TO CERTIFIED CHECKS.

On the application of counsellors Bridsey and Crosby, Judge BARNARD issued an injunction against the Chatham National Bank, at the suit of the Corn Exchange Bank. It appears from the affidavit on which the order was granted, that the Corn Exchange Bank has been in the habit of certifying a limited number of checks for the firm of Hart & Hale, bankers and brokers in Wall-street, beyond the amount of their balance, the firm making sufficient deposits before 3 P. M. to meet all outstanding checks. On Thursday Mr. Julius L. Hart, one of the firm became ill and left the office before 3 o'clock, taking with him the check book and a number of blank checks, one of which he filled up for $13,000 in favor of George S. Hart & Co. After being certified by the Corn Exchange Bank, it was transferred to Geo. S. Hart & Co., who lodged it with the Chatham National Bank, and that institution in the usual course of business, sent the check through the Clearing-house to the Corn Exchange. The latter bank, on receiving it, in the absence of Julius L. Hart, repudiated all liability on account of their certificate. On this state of facts Judge BARNARD granted an *ex parte* order temporarily restraining the payment of the funds named, now in the hands of the Chatham National Bank.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 27, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$60,000	U.S.5-20 C.'65..	122	20	Adams Ex.......	57
10,000	U.S.6s, 10-40 C.	115	100	do.......b60	57
5,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,		45	Am. M. U. Ex....	37
	new....	120⅝	200	N. Y. Cen.......	201⅞
500	do....small	120⅝	100	do..........	201⅜
50,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67..	121	100	Hudson R.......	183
155,000	do..........	120⅜	100	do..........	183⅜
10,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c.,		500	Reading R.......	95⅛
	bet. call....	61⅛	1000	do..........	95⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.,		100	do..........	95⅛
	bet call....	53⅝	37	do..........	95⅛
2,000	N.C. St. 6s....	55⅞	300	Lake S. & M. S....	106⅜
1,000	N. C.S.6s, n.b.c.	49½	200	do........b30	106⅜
14,000	do. spec. tax	54⅞	200	do..........	106⅛
15,000	do..........	56	33	do..........	105⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	87⅛	8	do..........	105⅞
17,000	do..........	87	12	Clev. & Pitts....	104⅞
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new,		200	do..........	104⅞
	bet. call....	59⅛	200	do..........	105
5,000	Erie 3d M.....	90	1200	do..........	105⅛
1,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	98	600	Chi. & N. W.....	84
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R.		1200	do..........	83⅞
	G. bds.....	94⅞	35	do..........	83⅞
2,000	C. & N. W. Con.		200	Chi. & R. I. R....	114⅞
	Con'ble Bds..	95	400	do..........	114⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	84½	50	do...bet. call	114⅞
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	99	100	Mil. & St. P....b30	78
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	92	400	do..........	78
500	do..........	92½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	87
11,000	C. & T. S. F. B..	99	100	do..........	87⅜
25,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	83	100	do..........	87⅜
1,000	Lake S. Div. B..	91	100	Tol., W. & W.....	83⅜
16	Union Bank.....	126	50	P. Ft. W. & Chi.	
10	Fourth N. Bank..	105½		guarant'd.....	88⅝
12	Cent. Nat. Bank..	118	100	Del., L. & W.....	113
300	West. U. Tel.....	37	35	do...bet. call.	112¾
60	do..........	37⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R...	32⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.....	12	100	N. J. C. R.......	105⅛
200	Pacific M. S. S. C.	79⅞	200	do..........	105⅛
100	do........s30	79⅜	100	Mor. & Es.......	88⅜
100	Quicksilver....b.c	14⅜	50	Dub. & S. C......	111
100	Wells-Far. Ex....	19	100	C. C. & I. Cen. R..	35

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	123⅛	$100,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67.	121⅛
3,000	U. S.5-20 C.,'62.	123⅛	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	110⅜
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64.	122⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C,	
6,000	do..........	122⅜		s3..........	115
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.		20,000	do..........	115⅛
	new.........	120⅝	10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛
5,000	do.......s3	120⅝			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. S.6s, n.,		100	Hudson R........c	183
	bet. call....	54	200	L. S. & M. S.....	106
10,000	do........s30	53⅝	10	Panama R........	230
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	62	700	Chi. & N. W. R....	83⅝
5,000	Ga. St. 7s......	93	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	95⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74.	103	10	Chi., R. I. & P.....	115
6,000	Erie 4th M.....	82⅛	100	do..........	114⅞
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	80⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R.....	78
10,000	Ill. Cen. 7s, '75..	122	100	N. J. Central......	105⅞
100	West. U. T......	37	505	do..........	107
100	do..........	37⅛	100	Chic. & Alton.....	154⅞
10	Bank of N. Amer.	110	100	do..........	154⅝
100	U. S. Ex........	63⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. Pf....	156
100	do..........	63⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R....	32⅛
100	do..........	63⅛	37	P., Ft. W. & C. Gd.,	
400	New-York Cen...	201		bet. call.......	89⅛
100	do..........	200⅞	60	Morris & Ess. R..	88⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland......	35¼	200	Hudson River.....	183⅞
100	Mariposa.........	8	100	Harlem R........	160
100	Pacific Mail......	80⅛	100	Ill. Cen..........	138⅛
200	Reading.........	95⅞	200	Chi. & N. W......	83⅞
100	Ohio & Miss......	32⅝			

FRIDAY, Aug. 27, P. M.

Wall-street was favored with two "sensations" to-day, one of which created profound regret, (and to some of them extreme disappointment,) among the friends of the Harvard boys, who were beaten on the Thames this Afternoon. The other made gold rise *two per cent.* on the lowest sales of the early forenoon. The rumored death of the French Emperor was not generally believed, but the sudden return from her Eastern trip of the Empress to the capital last evening, and the agitation on the Paris Bourse this morning, were sufficient to keep up the excitement in Gold, and to induce the belief that something serious is impending in France. The sales of Gold through the day were 132¾@132⅞@133¾@134⅛@133⅞@134⅛ ₱ cent. up to 3 o'clock. The later quotations are noted below. The London and Frankfort telegrams in regard to the United States Funds reflected no violent fluctuations, and the English Funds were only partially lower. The fall in the French *Rentes* was reported ⅜ ₱ cent. The rise in Gold here was in part in the nature of a sharp rally from the early morning decline, and heavy sales at the lowest points, from yesterday's market, when Gold at one time marked 133⅞@134 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were in free supply, and the rates, if anything, weaker than on Thursday, on the basis of 109⅛@109¼ for standard 60 days Bills on London.

In money, on call, among the Brokers, the demand was partially active near the close of Bank hours, at 7 ₱ cent., although balances were again left with the leading houses at 6 ₱ cent. The impression is that the Bank return to-morrow Afternoon will be less unfavorable than the last statement, owing to the disbursements from the Treasury in payment of the purchases of Wednesday and Thursday of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

The Public Funds, although very quiet in the morning, were stronger after 12 o'clock on nearly all descriptions, and there was an advance of ⅜ ₱ cent. on 5-20s of 1862 and on 10-40s, and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the 1867 5-20s. There was a demand for the Currency 6 ₱ cents up to 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent.; the amount of this Stock in first hands being much reduced, and one or two of the original holders have withdrawn from the market to await considerably higher figures. Among the Gold bearing Bonds the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents have the strongest hold on the market, partly from increased favor shown to them abroad and partly from their scarcity here.

There has been some stir in the dealings in Erie Stock, outside the Stock Exchange, on various rumors looking to a so-called "Third Rail" to connect with the traffic of the Lake Shore Road, and to replacing the Stock in the official dealings of the Stock Exchange, by a declaration of the amount outstanding, and its registration with some one of the responsible Trust Companies of this City. The time of such registration is not yet promised or indicated, and the time and cost of the "Third Rail, Narrow Gauge," are roundly stated at twelve months and $5,000,000, to be raised on the credit of the Erie Company. The rumor of the alliance of traffic with the Lake Shore Company was alluded to in our article on "Railway Consolidations" yesterday, but it transpires to-day that no money is promised by that Company to effect a change of gauge on the Erie, nor do we hear that the Lake Shore people are really committed to anything beyond a partial exchange of New-York business as far as the shifting of trains at Cleveland or Dunkirk, without expense, will permit, and a more substantial division, it may be, *when* the alteration of gauge from Buffalo to New-York *at the cost of the Erie,* will render it practicable. Nevertheless, under these rumors and the further report that the Erie managers, through Mr. MCHENRY, have made overtures to London to purchase the Atlantic and Great Western line, a flurry has been successfully created in Erie Stock on both sides of the Atlantic, one market reacting or sympathizing with the other. The bulk of the stock here is in the hands of the Erie party themselves. They are rumored to have sold 12,000 or 15,000 shares yesterday and to-day. The half-yearly Erie Interest due on Wednesday next, Sept. 1, is $350,000 in New-York, and $150,000 (Gold,) in London. Both sums will no doubt be paid.

In the general Railway market in the forenoon the fluctuations were in the main against the prices of last night, and the speculation in the New-York and Western Stocks was very tame for several hours in the middle of the day. The sensational and contradictory telegrams about the Oxford and Harvard boat race seemed to absorb the whole attention of the Street from 1:30 to 3 o'clock, but later in the day there was a fair demand for Stocks, and New-York Central, St. Pauls, Northwests, &c., improved on the morning sales. The Southern State Bonds were steady.

Late in the day the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	114⅞	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	123¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅛	121⅜
American Gold Coin	133	133⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¾	53½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	86⅞	86⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	49	49¼
New-York Central	202⅜	202⅜
Reading Railway	95¼	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	114½	114⅝
Northwest Common	83⅝	84
Northwest Preferred	95¼	95½
Pacific Mail Company	79⅞	80⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86¾	88
St. Paul Common	78½	79
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	32⅜
Hudson River	184½	183
Harlem	160	160
Lake Shore	106	106¼
Wabash	82⅛	82⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cept. reg'd, 1881	122⅜	5-20 coup., n is., 1865	120⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅛
5-20 reg'd, 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 registered	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	122⅛	10-40 coupons	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	122⅛	6's Currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds;

Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	99	South Car. new bds	66
Ill. coup. 6s, 1887	99	Missouri 6s	87
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	90
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 6s	71
Indiana 5 ₱ cent	98⅛	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bd.	65
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873	98	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bd.	84
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878	97	California 7s	125
Tenn. 7s, ex coup	61⅛	California 7s, large bd.	125
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	58⅛	Connecticut 6s	99
Vir. 6s, ex coup	55	Rhode Island 6s	99
Vir. 6s, new bonds	58⅛	Alabama 5s	62
Georgia 6s	82	Alabama 8s	93
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	N. Y. Coup. Bt'y L.	108⅛
North Car. 6s	55⅛	N. Y. 7s, Can. Ln., '70.	101
North Car. new bds	49⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Market	124
Merchants'	125	Nassau	106
Mechanics	145	Shoe and Leather	145
America	142	Corn Exchange	132
City	205	Importers' & Traders'	140
Phoenix	109	Park	170
North River	90	Man. & Merchants'	100
Tradesmen's	150	Central National	112⅛
Seventh Ward	114⅛	Fourth National	105⅛
State of New-York	110⅛	Ninth National	112
Commerce	125⅛	Eleventh Ward	101
Ocean	90	Oriental	150
American Exchange	114⅛	Gold Exchange	138
Irving	110	Bank. & Brok. Asso'n.	107
Metropolitan	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, 1883	91	Gt. Western 1st M. 1888	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. Western 2d M. 1893	80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub's'n	87	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st Mortgage Ex.	97	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	94
Erie 7s 2d Ind., 1879	89	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Erie 7s 3d Ind., 1883	90⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s 4th Ind., 1880	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	90
Erie 7s 5th Ind., 1888	76	N. J. Central 1st M.	90
Hud. R. 7s 1st M. 1869-70	90	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	98	N. J. Cen. new bonds	98
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	90	Pitt., F. W. & Chi. 1st M.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Clev. & Pitt. con'd S. F.	82⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pcf.	81⅛	Clev. & Pitt. 2d M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77⅛	Clev. & Pitt. 4th M.	73⅛
Chi. & N. W. Western S. F.	92⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100⅛
Con'd. 7 p. c. conv'le	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Han. & St. J. Land G.	108	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅛
Lack. & Western B'ds	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W'n 1st M.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	90
Tol. & Wab'h 1st M., ex.	89	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	82
Tol. & Wab'h 2d M.	84	N. York & N. H. 6s	97
T. W. & W. con. conv. SF	85⅛	Central Pacific Bonds	94⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27. }

General balance yesterday	$91,929,907
Gold receipts	453,537
Gold payments	59,270
Gold balance	82,458,405
Currency receipts	169,580
Currency payments	1,747,959
Currency balance	5,766,363
General balance	91,960,010
†Customs—Included in gold receipts	430,000

A limited amount of the seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company is offered for sale by Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., who speak of them as a very desirable form of investment.

The week's imports of dry goods have been to the specie value of $3,571,887; amount marketed, $3,143,390.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Aug. 25 says:

"The weather has been very hot, the temperature ranging from 85° to 95°, the minimum grade at night; and dead calms a great portion of the time have rendered the heat very oppressive. There have been showers at intervals, which have been of great advantage to the growing crops, so far as they can be benefited, but these showers have not been general, and from many sections complaints of drought of a serious nature are coming to hand daily. Corn, it is now admitted, will be short one-fourth in some places, one-third in others, one-half in many places, and on cold, flat lands, and on some river bottoms, it will be an entire failure. In the vicinity of this city the crop will be a fair one. The late crop of potatoes has been seriously injured. Tobacco in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee has suffered seriously from the drought, which has been more severe in these States than in those north of the Ohio River, and there can be no doubt that the crop will fall short of an average. The crops in the States east of the mountains have suffered from the drought to a considerable extent, and corn will be short in New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and all the States along the Atlantic coast south of the Potomac. The gloomy prospects regarding the supply of new corn prevent farmers parting with old corn, and prices are high, owing to the short supply in the leading markets. Under continued favorable crop news from England and the Continent, and the consequent decline in the prices of breadstuffs in the leading markets in those countries, flour and wheat have been quite dull, and prices have declined decidedly during the week. The crop of wheat in this country and in Canada is generally good, and the quantity large, more so than in previous years. Unless there is a large European demand, prices must, it is admitted on all hands, rule low, and in view of this the daily news from the English markets is looked for more anxiously than for many years. The receipts of new wheat have already become large, and farmers seem willing to accept a dollar a bushel for it. Corn is in light supply, and distillers being anxious buyers, owing to the large advance in whisky, prices are advancing, and $1 has been paid for it. The crop of oats is unusually large, and prices are declining, now that it has commenced to arrive more freely."

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed Cotton statistics, in advance of the publication of their circular for the current week:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	365	797	....	....
Mobile	90	1,108	....	....
Galveston	24	132	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	241	320	....	....
Charleston	170	54	....	....
New-York	157	3,000	2,250	780
Boston	591	5,500	....	....
Total this week	1,628	10,911	2,250	780
Previously	2,042,058		987,273	450,753
Total since 1st September	2,043,686	10,911	989,523	451,533
Same time last year	2,094,068	43,594	1,231,070	404,870

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	248,000	461,360
Afloat from India	561,000	571,000
Afloat from America	20,000	3,000
Stock in London	33,120	51,347
Afloat for London	80,000	135,000
Stock in Havre	50,520	40,455
Afloat for Havre	113,518	107,196
Stock in Bremen	6,099	11,861
Afloat for Bremen	3,403	13,260
Stock United States ports	10,911	43,594
Stock interior towns	541	3,048
Total	1,127,112	1,441,121
Deficiency in visible supply	314,009	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 125,000 bales; same time 1868, 135,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 13¾d.@⅞d.; then, 11¼d.

Stocks Interior Towns, Aug. 20.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Va.	198	1,724
Columbus, Ga.	115	355
Macon, Ga.	64	716
Montgomery, Ala.	125	113
Memphis, Tenn.	36	62
Nashville, Tenn.	3	78
Total	541	3,048

Of the week's business in Hops, Mr. EMMET WELLS writes thus:

"Concerning the market, there is nothing new to report. Continued favorable advices from the growing districts, together with the expectation of early consignments of the new growth, render sales of 1868s difficult to make, at almost any sacrifice; our quotations, therefore, for the current week, may be considered nominal. We had the pleasure on Monday, 23d inst., of acknowledging receipt of the first bale of new State Hops, from the yard of Mr. CHAS. D. PALMER, of Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y. These Hops were in condition to pick on Monday, the 16th inst., but, on account of rainy weather, it was found necessary to delay the picking three or four days. The quality of these Hops fully equal those grown in the same yard last season. We shipped this bale to our London correspondent, and if no misfortune intervenes, it will arrive in London on the 3d of September, and will be the first bale received in that market of our new growth. We also have the honor of being the recipient of the first bale of new Ohio Hops, grown by the "Hocking Valley Hop Company," at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. This bale came in on Tuesday, 23d inst. It possesses all the qualities of a fine Hop, and no doubt will give satisfaction to the brewer who uses it. The Company own sixty-five acres of Hops, and represent they have only one-third of a crop. The receipts of new Hops, up to the present writing, amount to twenty bales, of which no sales are yet reported. We hear it intimated that some of the despondent growers in Wisconsin, who still have their old Hops on hand, design trying the plan of mixing old Hops with new. We earnestly advise all growers who contemplate so suicidal an act, to desist, and not do it. The poorest judge of Hops in this market could at once detect a single pound of old Hops mixed in with a bale of new. In England, the law is very severe upon this point, and growers are required to mark the date of growth on every bale. All frauds in this direction should be punishable by imprisonment or heavy fine. The weather during the past week has been everything in favor of the new crop, which still promises to be very superior in quality. The following from the Schoharie (N. Y.) *Republican,* will apply to the whole State: 'Unless "circumstances over which Hop growers have no control" transpire to their detriment between this and picking time, (only a few days,) Schoharie County will be blessed with the largest and best crop of Hops that has been known for a number of years. We have samples in our office that are *ne plus ultra.* The quality is excellent, and the yield large.' The last number of the Kilbourn City (Wis.) *Mirror* says: 'The lice have almost entirely disappeared, and there seems to be a growing confidence among the Hop growers that they will escape their depredations this year. Should that be the case, there is strong reason to believe the crop of Hops will be fair as to quantity, and excellent in quality.' Exports last week, 992 bales; receipts, 1,151 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 69,463 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date of Aug. 12: 'Since we last wrote, our market has continued very passive, at a decline of from 3s.@8s. ₱ cwt. on home growths, and 3s.@5s. on Americans, buyers contenting themselves at present with supplying immediate wants only. Reports from our plantations have been less favorable during the past week, the recent cold nights having checked the fruiting of the vine, and reduced the probable yield below half a crop, say £150,000 in old duty, or 300,000 cwts.' Accounts from France and Belgium confirm the improvement noticed in the principal grounds of these districts. Bavaria and Bohemia make but little progress, and, so far, the prospects cannot be said to extend beyond the probability of about one-third of an average crop."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Principal and interest payable in Coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Total issue, $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile, secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company. $750,000 have been sold; the balance we offer at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent., Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We can recommend these bonds as a cheap and first-class investment.

A limited amount only for sale before advancing the price.

Pamphlets giving full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Petroleum, ref., bbls	2,414
Cotton, bales	7	Pork, bbls	276
Eggs, bbls	475	Cut Meats, pkgs	52
Flour, bbls	18,673	Lard, tierces	46
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Lard, kegs	450
Cornmeal, bags	47	Butter, pkgs	1,727
Wheat, bushels	145,763	Cheese, boxes	6,665
Corn, bushels	30,171	Tallow, pkgs	43
Malt, bushels	200	Starch, boxes	450
Oats, bushels	48,985	Tobacco, hhds	209
Dried Fruits, pkgs	45	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	965
Hops, bales	108	Whisky, bbls	888
Leather, sides	17,012	Wool, bales	257
Resin, bbls	140	Lubricating Oils, bbls	526
Naphtha, bbls	177		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Republik,* for Hamburg—160,795 gallons Refined Petroleum, 7,200 Staves.

By the bark *Exploratore,* for Penarth Roads—22,229 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Cyrene,* (Br.,) for Dunkirk—149,675 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Sympathie,* for Cork or Falmouth—11,409 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Guurtje Marie,* for London—5,094 bbls. Flour, 8,036 bushels Wheat.

By the steamship *City of Paris,* for Liverpool—140,200 ℔s. Cheese, 8,540 ℔s. Bacon.

By the steamship *Atalanta,* for London—103 cases Sewing Machines, 2 boxes Hardware, 100 cases Condensed Milk, 30 boxes Extract, 586 bales Hops, 20 cases Table Tops, 10 cases Gayetty Paper, 4 cases Condensed Vegetables, 32,873 ℔s. Manufactured Tobacco, 10 bbls. Flour, 55,000 ℔s. Cheese, 141 bales Grass, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 55,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Lady Turner,* for Londonderry—25,515 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Emilia & Agnes,* for Oporto—10,009 bushels Wheat, 17,200 Staves, 13 pkgs. Clocks.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 ℔s. Pearls are neglected and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been in light demand, at 42½c.@45c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair inquiry has been noted for seasonable work, on the basis of our previous quotations. Men's Thick Kip and Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C., $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been salable and firm, including Common Hard at $4@$9; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CEMENT—Continues in good request at uniform rates, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—The market has been quite dull; prices have been quoted nominally as before. Adamantine, 20c.@23c.; Plain Sperm at 64c.; Patent Sperm at 58c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but in less request. Sales have been reported of 600 bags Rio, by the *Merrimac,* on private terms, and 340 bags Maracaibo, by the *Laura Pride,* at 19½c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ ℔. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly offered, and has been in moderate request at firm prices. Sales 895 bales, including 707 bales to spinners, 142 bales to speculators and 16 bales to shippers. Also, 250 bales on the basis of Low Middlings, for September delivery, at 32c.; 160 bales do., November delivery, at 28¾c., and 400 bales do., December delivery, at 26½c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
Good Ordinary	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Low Middling	34	34	34¼	34½
Middling	34¾	35	35¼	35½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,161
Receipts last week	1,364
Receipts preceding week	1,316
Receipts since July 1	353,984
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	678,223
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Jan. 1	183,874
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	367,617
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,587
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	5,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,442,000
Exports same time last year	1,641,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,556,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	12,000
Estimated stock same time last year	41,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,806
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately dealt in to-day, though quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 20, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 70, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,100 bbls. Extra State and Western, for export, at $6 35@$6 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 20
Extra State	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 10@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 25@11 00

Southern Flour has been in light demand at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls. at $6 25@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$11 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive and nominal at $6 50@$9 for Extra, ₱ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour is quiet at $4 30@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Cornmeal has been in some request at $5 25@$5 75 for Western; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25@$5 35 for Baltimore, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate movement has been noted in foreign varieties, including Layer Raisins at $3 07½@$3 12½ ₱ box; Currants at 9½c.@10½c.; Almonds, 13c.@27c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@11¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 10¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active again to-day, but, under free offerings, particularly of other than prime lots of both Spring and Winter, prices have been further depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 197,300 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 56@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 57, chiefly at $1 45 for Soft, and $1 50@$1 55 for Common to Prime; Red and White Western, mixed, at $1 51; No. 2 Spring at $1 37½@$1 45; No. 3 Spring at $1 35@$1 36; White Genesee at $1 68@$1 80, the latter an extreme; Red and Amber State at $1 51@$1 55; White Southern, part at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber Southern at $1 53@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at higher and buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 92½c.@$1 13 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 13@$1 16½ for Poor to Prime Mixed Western and $1 16 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye has been in slack request at about $1 20 for Western, ₱ bushel. Oats have been freely purchased, partly on speculative account, at advanced figures, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for Old Western, and 62c.@65c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 5,104 bbls. Flour and 63,036 bushels Wheat for London; 22,229 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads; 11,409 bushels Wheat for Cork or Falmouth; 25,515 bushels Wheat for Londonderry; and 10,000 bushels Wheat for Oporto. The Albany *Argus* says:

The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 22 loads of Lumber, 10 of Wheat, 4 of Corn, 3 each of Flour and Coal, 2 of Oil, and 1 each of Stone and Feed.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 26:

Wheat—B. Hagaman, Oswego; Alpine, Buffalo; Sam. H. Wilcox, Buffalo; Geo. S. Snyder, Buffalo; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo; Cora Bell, Buffalo; Lefa, Buffalo; Emily B., Buffalo; W. H. Judson, Buffalo; B. F. Carpenter, Buffalo.

Lumber—Gallant Hero, Oswego; J. Isbell, do.; John Fitzerald, do.; H. C. Russ, do.; W. P. Herring, do.; John Myers, do.; H. B. Littlefield, do.; Charles O'Connor, do.; Ezra M. Covell, do.; Frank Hosley, do.; Dan Warr, do.; Henry Bird, do.; J. T. Roe, do.; Charley Schuyler, do.; Stephen Collins, do.; L. A. Holmes, do.; J. T. Pratt, Rome; Horn Lane, Boonville; John Francisco, Olean; A. T. Alberger, do.; W. H. Spencer, do.; H. C. West, do.

Oil—Urvilla, Buffalo; Reliance, Buffalo.

Coal—W. Haskins, Watkins; Thomas Kearney, Buffalo; John Kelly, Buffalo.

Corn—M. H. Phillips, Buffalo; C. H. Smith, Buffalo; John C. Churchill, Oswego; Jacob Sharer, Jr., Buffalo.

Flour—Sam Miller, Oswego; Fred. Velie, Medina; James Chappel, Jr., Rochester.

Mixed—Daniel Utley, Rome.

Stone—John H. Walrath, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather more demand, and sales have been reported of 500 bales bags on private terms; and 120 bales Bagging at 23½c. ₱ yard.

HAY—New Bale Hay continues inactive at from 50c.@$1 ₱ 100 ℔s. Old is quiet at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in slack demand at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been quoted firm, as a rule, but has been inactive. We quote American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$315 for dressed, ₱ ton: Jute at 3¾c.@5c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Manilla, 12¾c.@13c., gold; Sisal, 9⅝c.@10c., gold, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of 12,100 Montevideo, averaging 22@23 ℔s., part at 22c., gold; and 3,000 Entre Rios at 22½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

HOPS—Have been in light demand and weak in price, including American at 6c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6.c@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts were 108 bales; export clearances, 586 bales.

LATHS—Eastern continue in fair demand at $2 70@$2 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Trade has been on a restricted scale, yet prices show no important change. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies, Cropped, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ ℔. The receipts to-day were 17,102 Sides.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand and steady, at $1 15 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in demand at uniform quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately inquired for at about steady rates. Sales 180,000 ℔s., including Lake at 23c.@23½c., and Baltimore at 23c. for immediate, and 23½c. for October delivery, ₱ ℔. Iron has been in rather more general demand, and sales have been reported of 400 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig, at $37@$38, closing at $38; 200 tons No. 1 American Pig, Carbon, for September delivery, and 400 tons old T Rails on private terms; Pig Lead has been lightly dealt in at $6 37½ for common, from wharf, and $6 50 for do. from store, ₱ 100 ℔s. Spelter and Zinc have been inactive. Tin has been less sought after, yet quoted firm. Sales have been reported of small lots of Straits at 31¾c.; English at 31¾c., and Banca at 37c., gold, ₱ ℔.; also, 300 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ₱ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do., $38@$39; American Forge, $36; Scotch, Pig, $37@$43; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½, in gold, ₱ 100 ℔s.; Domestic do., $11½@$12 ₱ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¾c., in gold, ₱ ℔.; Banca Tin, 37c., in gold, ₱ ℔.; English, 31¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@$8 75; Terne do., $5 75@$6 25, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—There has been a more active inquiry for round lots, and prices have been quoted firm, with sales reported of 256 hhds. Porto Rico, at 58c.@65c.; 307 hhds., 12 tcs. and 5 bbl. Barbadoes at 56c.; another cargo of Barbadoes at about the same price, and small lots of New-Orleans at 90c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but quoted steady, on the basis of 41½@42c. for merchantable lots ₱ gallon, with sales reported of about 110 bbls., in lots. There were no receipts or exports. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Resin has been in moderate demand at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. Strained Resin at $2 35@$2 37½; 500 bbls. No. 2 do. at $2 60@$2 75, and 940 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 75@$5 87½ ₱ 280 ℔s. The receipts were only 145 bbls.; no export clearances. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@43c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 27½@$2 25 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 60@$3 30; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate request at previous quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 42@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been less sought after, yet has been quoted steady at 16¼c.@16½c., chiefly at 16½c., in bulk, at which some 2,300 bbls. were placed, and at 23¼c., in barrels, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia 620 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for the week 3,320 bbls. No export clearances were reported. At Philadelphia barreled Crude was quiet at 22c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg there was a moderate call for Crude in bulk yesterday, on the basis of 14½c. on the spot and for September delivery; 15½c., buyer's option all the year, ₱ gallon. Refined Oil has been in fair request, and, under the report of an advance in the Antwerp market to 54¾ francs, it closed stronger, on the basis of 31¾c.@32c. for Standard White here, ₱ gallon. The reported sales here were 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31¾c.@32c. ₱ gallon; and at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. do., August delivery, at 31¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., September, at about 32c., and 2,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, at 32½c., ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, Refined has been quiet at 32½c. for September delivery, and 32¾c. for last four months of the year, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,414 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,590 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 18,085 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 160,795 gallons by the ship *Republik,* for Hamburg, and 149,000 gallons by the bark *Greene,* for Dunkirk. It has been reported that the Refiners of Pittsburg and Cleveland are about to suspend operations for the present. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at from 36½c.@38½c.; Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in less request, yet quoted steady at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 10@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 35@$2 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of only 300 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 50 for New Mess, closing at about $32@$32 12½ cash and regular way; $32@$32 50 for City Mess; $30@$31 for Prime Mess; $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been rather quiet but steady; sales have been reported of 170 packages at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been in fair demand at full prices; sales 280 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17½c.@17¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been in moderate demand and held with confidence; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18⅞c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c for Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Beef has been inactive at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $14@$23; Indian Mess at $20@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in slack request at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 110 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue in light demand. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ₱ ℔	41	@42½
State firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔	34	@36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ₱ ℔	34	@38
State half-firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ₱ ℔	40	@42½
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ₱ ℔	30	@31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ₱ ℔	25	@27
Ordinary Western firkins, ₱ ℔	22	@25
Common Western firkins, ₱ ℔	16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ ℔	15½	@16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	14	@15
Factories, Common, ₱ ℔	10	@12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ ℔	7	@11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ ℔	14	@15¼
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	12½	@13¾

RICE—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Carolina, $8 50@$9 50; Rangoon, $7 75@$8 12½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in demand and steady, including Turk's Island at 45c.@47c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Business has been generally dull; prices have not varied essentially. About 1,000 bushels Rough Flax have been sold at $2 40@$2 60 ₱ bushel. The last sale of Calcutta Linseed was at $2 12½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quiet, but quoted firm, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in demand at uniform rates, including Mace at $1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 43½c.; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23¼c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18¾c.; Ginger at 11¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—There has been more call for Raw prices of which have been supported. Sales have been reported of 1,087 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 11¼c.@13½c.; 1,134 boxes Havana at 11¼c.@14c.; and 100 hhds. Melado on private terms, ₱ ℔. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11⅜c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅝c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¼c., ₱ ℔. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good request at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 61,000 ℔s Tallow at 11¾c.@12c.; also, 28,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18¾c.@20½c., and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been moderately inquired for since our last, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quoted quite firm, influenced, in part, by adverse crop advices, with a fairly active inquiry noted. Sales have been made of 755 hhds. at from 7½c.@16c. ₱ ℔. In Seed Leaf there has been a fair business noted, sales having transpired of 689 cases Connecticut, part at from 17c.@50c.; 250 cases Pennsylvania at 27½c.@40c.; 66 cases State, part at 21c. ₱ ℔. Of Spanish Tobacco, the sales have been 400 bales Havana at $1@$1 10, and 470 bales Yara, part at $1 10, currency, ₱ ℔. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7¼c.@8c.; Good Lugs, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11¼c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@12¼c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@15¼c.; Selections, 13½c.@16½c. ₱ ℔. Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop, Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 18c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@40c. for new crop, ₱ ℔. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c.; Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ₱ ℔. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@60c., in bond, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been plenty and lower, on a limited inquiry. Sales were reported of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $1 22 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 888 bbls.

WOOL—Since the auction sale, reported in detail in our last, but little business has been noted, and prices have shown no quotable variation.

FREIGHTS—Have been fairly active and quite firm. For Liverpool there were taken 3,100 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 3d., by sail, and 2s. 7½d., by steam, ₱ bbl.; 115 bushels Wheat at 9d., by sail, and 10¼d.@10½d., chiefly at 10½d., by steam, ₱ bushel; 130 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 2,900 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; and 50 tons Divi Divi, by sail, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen, a North German bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Bilboa, a vessel with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d. to the Mediterranean and 6s. 4½d. to the Adriatic, or 3d. less ₱ bbl. in each instance, if to a direct port. For Rotterdam, a Dutch brig, with 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Some other negotiations were pending, but not closed, at a late hour.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CHILD OF THE WRECK, FRENCH SPY, &c.
Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

The great international boat race has taken place, and resulted in a victory for Oxford, although it was hoped, almost against hope, that, by some fortunate combination of circumstances, Harvard would come in the winner. The English crew were too strong for the American boys, and at 5 o'clock 36 minutes and 47 seconds, the Oxford boat reached the ship stationed at Mortlake, thus winning the race. The Harvard boat arrived six seconds afterward. The banks of the river for the entire course were lined with countless thousands, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Many arrived on the ground early, and waited the whole day for the start, while the cars from London were almost unable to carry the crowds who desired to witness the contest. The Harvards won the toss, and selected the Middlesex side, (the outside of the circle,) and both boats started at 5 o'clock 14 minutes 6½ seconds—Mr. BLAKIE, the starter, when the boats were ready, giving the signal: "Off, gentlemen." Harvard wore its college colors, magenta, while Oxford donned the blue. The start was even, but in a short time Oxford showed a little ahead. The crews pulled very nearly together for a quarter of a mile, but at Craven Point the blue was half a length ahead. Here the Magentas made a spurt, and came up nearly even, but as they cleared the bridge Oxford took the lead. Harvard putting on 41 strokes to the minute came up to within a yard of her adversary. Oxford pulled a long, steady stroke, 38 to the minute, and was pressed hardly by Harvard all the way to Barnes' Bridge. Here the struggle was apparently over, for the distance between the two boats was nearly three lengths, Oxford leading, which lead she continued to hold, coming in at the finish fully twenty-five yards ahead. At the end of the race SIMMONS fainted nearly away. The whole race was splendidly contested throughout, but the victory from the first was with the English oarsmen. The time made in the race was 22 minutes 40½ seconds, and the distance rowed nearly five miles.

EUROPE.

The official journals of Paris deny the report of the failing health of the Emperor. General PRIM has arrived in Paris, and the Empress EUGENIE has embarked at Toulon for the East.

The Cortes of Portugal closed its sessions on Thursday last with a speech from the King assuring the members that every effort would be made by the Government to restore the financial equilibrium and revive the public credit.

HENRY LEYS, the Belgian artist, died in Antwerp yesterday, aged 54 years.

GENERAL.

The steamer *Cambria*, which was reported as the third steamer getting ashore near Cape Race on the day of the loss of the *Germania* and *Cleopatra*, does not belong to the Hamburg line of steamers, as stated in an extract from a Montreal paper published in the TIMES of yesterday, but to the Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company.

A large firemen's muster took place yesterday at Great Barrington, Mass. A Hudson, N. Y., engine carried off the first prize, $200 in cash.

The Editors' and Publishers' Association of Vermont closed its annual session at Brattleboro yesterday. The old officers were reëlected, and St. Albans named as the place of meeting for next year.

The dam at Fort Edward, Washington County, was washed away last Tuesday, and it will cost $20,000 to repair damages. The loss occasioned by the stoppage of work in the mills, foundries, machine shops, &c., it is said, will amount to $200,000. Two-thirds of the working classes of the village are thrown out of employment.

One span, the longest in the country, 375 feet in length, of the truss bridge over the channel of the Ohio River, was completed yesterday. The whole bridge will be finished in November.

A dispatch received from Washington says Secretary RAWLINS had sufficiently recovered to visit the War Department yesterday morning.

The noted trotting horses *Goldsmith Maid* and *American Girl* will arrive at Lancaster, Penn., next Monday. They are to trot for a $2,000 purse, Sept. 1, on the course of the Lancaster Park Association.

A daughter of Colonel HENRY W. GARDNER, of Providence, R. I., was severely burned on Wednesday evening, at the Bay House, Nayatt Point, a lamp in her dressing room setting her ball dress on fire. Her recovery is doubtful.

Two negroes were whipped nearly to death by a band of Kuklux near Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tenn., on Wednesday night last. On Tuesday a negro was killed in Marshall County, Ala., because he voted the Conservative ticket.

The base ball match in Philadelphia yesterday, between the Keystones of that city and the Mutuals of New-York, resulted in a victory for the New-Yorkers.

The President is expected to be in Saratoga to-day.

It is now announced that Governor SENTER, of Tennessee, will convene the old Legislature early in September to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. He takes this course at the earnest request of the Conservative Republicans of the State, who fear that the Legislature recently elected will be so manipulated as to prevent a ratification of the amendment.

The South Side oil works of LEWRING & Co., in Baltimore, were yesterday damaged by fire to the extent of $4,000; fully insured.

Chief Justice CHASE is reported to have written a letter to a gentleman of St. Louis, in which he says: "I am out of all future political contests, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter."

LEON HYDENREICHT, a wealthy chemist of Shagticoke, committed suicide, on Wednesday, by taking morphine.

DAVID HOGAN, foreman on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, by a premature blast.

News from the seat of war in Paraguay, by way of London, represent that a battle was imminent.

A Miss TINNE, an English lady, while traveling in Africa, was murdered, together with her two attendants, by their own camel drivers.

Three adroit burglars at an early hour yesterday morning entered the store No. 297 Eighth-avenue, and abstracted silks worth $3,000, but being surprised immediately upon their exit by a policeman, the property was recovered and one of the burglars arrested.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, with his party, all well, arrived in Victoria, V. I., on Wednesday, from Alaska.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of California, met at Napa City, yesterday. The attendance was large.

The reported rejection, by the Chinese Government, of the treaty between China and the United States, is discredited at the Department of State, as official information was not long since received that it would be ratified, although there were some objectionable provisions in it.

WILLIAM LAKE, proprietor of a Circus at Granby, Newton County, Mo., was shot and killed, on the 21st inst., by a man named KILLYON, for being refused admission to the Circus. The murderer escaped and $1,000 is offered for his arrest.

The crops in Arkansas are represented to be in a flourishing condition, the cotton crop especially being unusually large.

The Light-House Board announce a change in the light at Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay, from a fixed to a revolving light the change to begin at sunset on the evening of September 1st.

The mother of CHRISTOPHER RAFFERTY, aged 16 years, who is charged with having caused the death of THOMAS DELANEY, another lad, by striking him on the head with a stone, yesterday surrendered him to the authorities. He does not deny that he threw the stone, but disclaims any intention of killing DELANEY.

The trial of PERCY B. SPEAR, charged with having prepared fraudulent pay-rolls while acting as United States Weigher, was concluded yesterday. The decision in the case is reserved.

Preparations for the Humboldt celebration are progressing finely. The Turnverein of this City and vicinity have signified their intention of joining in the parade on the 14th of next month. The officers and sailors of German vessels at this port have been invited to participate.

The usual Saturday afternoon concert on the Mall in Central Park, is announced for 4 P. M. to-day.

In a fight yesterday between JAMES REED and JOHN PERRY, at the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway, the former was knocked down and his skull fractured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital and the assailant was arrested and locked up.

A new Jewish synagogue, the "Gates of Hope," in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was yesterday dedicated to religious worship according to the Israelitish formula. The congregation has grown up within four years.

The examination in the Susquehanna Railroad case was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court at Albany. The day was consumed in the examination of a single witness.

The Fenian Congress met again yesterday, and discussed the question of admitting persons not delegates to take part in its proceedings.

The Boat Race.

The two greatest commercial nations of the world were engaged yesterday, not in the usual pursuit of gain, but in watching an extraordinary trial of strength between eight young men. There is no race but the Anglo-Saxon with whom such a competition would have been possible. We may, without boasting, add that only Americans would have traveled three thousand miles from home in order to challenge the strongest crew ever seen upon foreign waters, under circumstances unavoidably adverse to themselves. It was impossible from the first that the conditions could be made quite equal on both sides. The Oxonians are at home on the Thames, and every man in their boat had already taken part in one or more successful struggles with a crew only second to their own. They were animated with all the confidence and buoyancy which a recent victory naturally inspires. They had nothing to learn about the river, and no changes to make in regard to the construction of their boat. Moreover, they had the sympathy of nine-tenths of the spectators with them, and in a trial which imposes the severest strain on all the powers this is an advantage difficult to overestimate. If we reverse the conditions, and suppose the Oxonians to have rowed on the Charles River, there is no one who will not readily admit that the chances at the start would have been against them. When we add to these considerations the additional facts, that the American crew had little more than three weeks active training, that they have been obliged to change their boat twice or thrice, and to recast the crew more than once, and that on the all-important day of the struggle the most powerful man of their number was in ill-health, it becomes evident that defeat never went so near to victory as when the Harvard men came in only a few seconds behind the Oxonians.

There are, perhaps, a few aberrant philosophers in existence who will look down from their serene eminence on this memorable contest, and smile at what they regard as the folly and vanity of mankind. But philosophers never rule the world, and seldom comprehend even the motive-power by which it is governed. If we carefully weighed the conclusions to be drawn from history, we should find that it has been superiority of physical strength quite as much as any moral qualities which has given the Anglo-Saxon race a noble supremacy in the world. A people which looks upon an athlete as a useless incumbrance upon the face of the earth, or as a paradox in nature, is not likely to hold its own for centuries together. It is often alleged that in this country we are too apt to neglect a purely physical training—the systematic and careful development of strength and muscle—in the education of our youth. If that charge were well-founded, nothing could so quickly remove all occasion for repeating it as a contest like that of yesterday. We undertake to say that boat-racing will henceforth be more popular than ever among us. Young men now beginning their college studies will be stimulated to earn the distinction which the Harvard crew so brilliantly won for themselves yesterday in the old and the new world. Emulation of this kind is of the greatest value to a people in an age when the young are thrust into the battle of life before there has been time for a full expansion of their powers. A weak, sickly, flabby race may be a pleasing spectacle to theorists who live chiefly in the clouds, but for the destiny yet lying before us we cannot have too many of the attributes which are popularly included in the word "manliness." There are situations in which "mind" can do nothing, and we are forced to base our hopes upon "matter." An international boat race between nations like the American and the English cannot, therefore, be regarded as a trivial incident. We are unable, indeed, to regard a single trial of the kind as a decisive test of the superiority either of a race and breed, or of a system of rowing. But it challenges the world to admire physical pluck, endurance, hardiness, a sound constitution, and other gifts which we were intended to cultivate and rejoice in no less than in the pretentious intellectual forces. How many men are there on either side of the Atlantic whose nerves would have enabled them even to begin the task which these young men from Harvard nearly carried to a successful issue yesterday?

The first great contest for victory between representatives of an American and an English University will necessarily become memorable in history, and we are heartily proud of the record which the Harvard crew made for themselves. For a long distance they took the lead and kept it. When two miles and a half from the starting point they were still level with the Oxonians. It has always been a tradition with an Oxford crew to reserve themselves for the finish, and it is quite evident, from the story related elsewhere, that these tactics were pursued yesterday. The Harvard steering had been, we are told, a little wild—nor is this any discredit to the coxswain, who could not possibly know the river so well as the coxswain in the Oxford boat. The Oxonians were at home, comparatively speaking—the Harvard men were on a strange river, among strangers, in a kind of boat to which they are not accustomed; and yet, with all these drawbacks, they made a far better race of it than Cambridge has often done. In 1842 Cambridge was beaten by 30 seconds; in 1849, Oxford was defeated by many lengths; in 1852, Cambridge again lost by 27 seconds; in 1857, by 35 seconds; in 1861, by 48 seconds; and so on for years together. In the very last race Cambridge was defeated by four lengths. We cannot doubt that the Harvard men would have beaten any crew Cambridge could have sent out to meet them. The present Oxford team is admitted on all hands to be incomparably the finest ever produced. It would have been an honor of the very highest kind to have beaten them, but to have clung to them so closely over a course four miles and a half in length was an achievement which covers the young Americans with glory. In common fairness we maintain that the Oxonians ought to give them the chance of a return match. Let the accidents which told in this race against the Americans be courageously faced by the Englishmen. Then the two systems of rowing will have been satisfactorily tested. The Oxonians have shown themselves a spirited foe—it is not too much to expect from them a chivalrous emulation of the course taken by our representatives. If they come over here they will be, during their stay, the most popular men in the country. The whole nation would take a pride in insuring for them generous treatment and fair play. Whether they won or lost the day, their reception would be a thing for them to remember all the rest of their lives. There is no civility or hospitality which has been extended to the Harvard crew which would not be repaid here to the Englishmen four-fold. Let us, then, have another race on the Charles River, or some other suitable water. Two such crews ought not to be broken up without one more trial of strength. We honor the Harvard men for persevering against all difficulties in one of the most gallant contests ever recorded, and we hope that we shall some day have the opportunity of congratulating the Oxonians on a similar exhibition of mettle. Let them return with their American competitors. We engage that they will never repent of the journey.

General Rosecrans Lecturing the Democracy.

General ROSECRANS has done more than decline the nomination for the Governorship of Ohio. He has availed himself of the opportunity which that circumstance afforded to lecture the Democracy upon their departure from the true faith, and indirectly upon the crimes, blunders and follies of the policy he was asked to sustain. He tells his correspondents, the Ohio Committee, that though a Democrat by conviction, he has no liking for many of the principles and tactics of the party as at present managed.

The General deems it necessary to recall attention to principles from which the party has strayed, and traditions on which it now casts dishonor. The secret of its decadence he traces to the influence acquired within the party by "office-seekers and political adventurers," by "fossils and fault-finders" who "ought to go on the retired list."

The hatred of the Democracy to the negro is the subject of another rebuke. All discrimination "based on class, creed, race, color or national origin," he condemns as at variance with the Democratic principle. The maxim he inculcates is "universal freedom, impartial justice, and equality before the law of all who live beneath the flag of our country."

It is on the bond question, however, that General ROSECRANS most decidedly and significantly condemns the policy of his party. He is emphatic in his repudiation of the repudiators. Above all things, the public credit must be preserved untarnished, he tells the men who nominated him. They propose, by a forced construction of the letter of the law, to compel the bondholders to accept greenbacks instead of gold; he insists that the equity, as well as the law of the contract, shall be respected. They have raised the question prematurely, and seek a partisan prejudgment of its merits to excuse an act of robbery; he declares that the duty of the party is to endeavor to "raise higher and higher the public credit," and that no pretence can justify its "whine," or the effort it is making to evade just obligations. In a word, while the Democrats advocate a violation of the contract, and so do their utmost to damage the credit of the country, General ROSECRANS denounces their policy as impolitic and dishonorable, and demands the payment of the bonds in gold.

On the currency, too, he takes issue with them. They uphold a plan which involves the further inflation of the currency, and, consequently, the indefinite postponement of resumption. General ROSECRANS, on the other hand, denounces a currency of this nature as a "gigantic fraud on the people."

Other points in General ROSECRANS' letter well deserve attention. They make manifest a decided want of sympathy with the position and purposes of the Democratic Party, and still further explain his aversion to the nomination he declined to accept. Between his idea of Democracy and the Democracy championed by Mr. PENDLETON there is a chasm which cannot be bridged by any apology or explanation.

Our Northern Neighbors.

The prevalence of an annexation fever in one or another of the British Provinces which skirt our northern frontier, is an incident of which we hear periodically. It is like the large strawberry in early Summer, or the yellow fever in Cuba—something we expect to meet in the newspapers with the regularity of the seasons. There is this difference, however: fevers and strawberries are verities, while an "annexation mania" in Canada usually is either an invention of some enterprising newspaper correspondent, or an accident resulting from exceptional causes and limited to narrow localities. Ordinarily, it is associated with hard times or with anticipated difficulties, warlike or peaceful. The fear of commercial embarrassment as a consequence of the stoppage of reciprocal trade developed a current of annexation sentiment about the time of the expiration of the treaty. The manifest desire of some of our politicians to make capital out of the event, and to force upon the Provinces a political alliance as the price of free commercial intercourse, led to a reaction which made impossible the advocacy of annexation in Canada. It has been a dead subject there from then till now, save in Nova Scotia, where hostility to the authority of the Dominion has familiarized an active and not unimportant party with the idea of alliance with the United States—not as a thing preferred, but as an alternative which the obstinacy of the Imperial authorities may render desirable.

Neither temporary commercial depression nor the excitement of a fierce partisan contest is, however, sufficient to justify a belief in the immediate likelihood of annexation. An event of such magnitude, involving the allegiance of some millions of people as self-reliant as ourselves, can scarcely be precipitated by an accident, whether political or commercial in its character. The alliance, we are persuaded, would be profitable to both parties. Its ultimate consummation we regard as more than probable. But the causes which may be relied upon to effect it are to be found less in transient exigencies than in the half-hidden and enduring influences which beset the infant confederation.

The new Dominion came into existence rich in great expectations. It was looked upon by two of the Provinces—now Ontario and Quebec—as an escape from almost intolerable trouble. It was hailed as the foundation of a new empire, and the source of peace and blessing to colonies previously divided. It was to give them dignity without extravagance, greater strength without a material addition to their burdens. There were drawbacks, even at that early stage, which no careful observer could have overlooked. With all its magnanimity, the British Government had encumbered the arrangement with sundry onerous conditions. It conceded to the colonists full control over their own concerns, but at the same time forced upon them a bargain they could ill afford to ratify. The construction of an Intercolonial Railroad was one of these conditions—the erection of fortifications another. In the case of Nova Scotia, too, there was an additional cause of discontent in the manner in which the new order of things was brought into existence. A change vitally affecting the interests of the Nova Scotians, and in a certain sense their allegiance, was carried into effect, without affording them or their representatives an opportunity of saying yea or nay to its terms. The latter circumstance may prove the foundation of chronic discontent.

The first glory of confederation having passed away, the people concerned are beginning to calculate its cost and to balance its drawbacks and advantages. They discover that all is not gold that glitters. The old sectional quarrel between Upper and Lower Canada is indeed ended; and that is all. The condition in respect of fortifications is abrogated, but it is at the cost of the withdrawal of the British troops and the intimation that hereafter, in military matters, the colonists must care for themselves. Again, the Central Government, which has grown up at Ottawa, has cultivated dignity with a startling indifference to outlay. The scale of expenditure is more worthy of an European monarchy than of a cluster of imperfectly-developed colonies, whose capital is a backwoods village. It has chosen for the Intercolonial Railroad a route that traverses a region having the fewest possible commercial advantages, and the construction of which will be more costly than that of a line more favorably situated. And though Ontario, which possesses in abundance the elements of a magnificent State, has acquired a local government whose rigorous economy extorts testimony from partisan opponents, its former partner, the Province of Quebec, languishes under a feeble and expensive rule, with no abatement of the old conflict between the French and English-speaking portions of its population.

The confession is heard, therefore, that the experiment of the Dominion, as it is, is not a success. From East and West the same story comes. Leaving out of view Nova Scotia, where peculiar reasons for disaffection exist, we trace a noticeable feeling in quiet Quebec. The *Chronicle* of that city, its leading English journal, declares—according to a telegram—that "there is general dissatisfaction with the present state of things."

> "A general longing exists for some change that will brighten our prospects, and if at such a time the feeling of a portion of the Province should take the direction of annexation, it could hardly be surprised at it, though not able to give the movement its approval."

Passing to Ontario, we have the Toronto *Globe*, a journal as pronounced in its loyalty as it is wide in its influence, citing evidences of discontent from Conservative contemporaries. "Whither are we drifting?" is the inquiry propounded, and it is one which relates wholly to the functions and conduct of the Dominion Government.

The future of that Government is further complicated by the acquisition of the vast Northwest Territory. Remote, and for the present accessible only through Wisconsin and Minnesota, the administration of affairs in the territory will be attended with difficulty; the maintenance of authority there in the event of trouble would be virtually impossible. The attempt to govern it will familiarize the Dominion with responsibilities more serious than any it has yet encountered.

We do not say that all these things make annexation inevitable. It is not for us to put on record prophecies. But enough is apparent to warrant the opinion that the people of the Dominion, in seeking to escape one set of difficulties by confederation, have plunged into other and yet more serious sources of danger and embarrassment.

The Great Need at Our Watering Places.

A correspondent asks for a more specific statement of the nature and uses of a Casino at watering places. We will try to oblige him.

The Casino is an edifice usually placed at the most eligible point, if at the sea-side, for looking upon the sea, and seeing the bathers without embarrassing them; if inland, where it will accommodate the largest proportion of the transient population. It is surrounded with sheltered piazzas large enough to seat all who are likely to visit it at any one time, and where in bad weather, guests can sit or walk in the air.

The interior is supplied with a ball-room of ample proportions, susceptible of being reduced if necessary to the proportions of a concert or lecture room; a reading room supplied with such journals and other periodical literature as are most popular with its *habitués*, conversation rooms, gambling rooms, if it is the fashion of the people who frequent it to gamble. Sometimes ices and refreshing drinks, curiosities of one sort and another are exhibited for sale. The edifice is usually surrounded by grounds laid out in pleasant walks with such shade trees, shrubbery and flowers as good taste and the resources of the place prescribe, and is, of course, supplied with a band of music which plays every afternoon and evening.

Now the advantages of such an institution are briefly these: It draws away from the hotels what most interferes with their habitability and comfort—all the dancing and music, which are the terror of our watering places to the great majority of guests who desire to sleep at night and not to sleep in the day time. Thousands of people can only command a holiday during Summer from Saturday to Monday. They run with their families to the sea-shore for a breath of pure air and a couple of nights of refreshing sleep. Who can blame their indignation and despair at being kept awake till morning with their families—some of them more than likely invalids—by the infernal carousings of people who have nothing better to do than to turn night into day.

Again, it concentrates the loungers who swarm on piazzas, in the corridors, at the entrances, and in the reception rooms of hotels to get what entertainment they can from staring at others, or what is worse, in propagating scandal about them. It rids the hotels, comparatively, of another large class who go to watering places to get into society. The Casino offers the natural rendezvous for all this class, for there they can see everybody, but under mitigating circumstances. At the hours for gathering at the Casino people are prepared to be seen. They go there to see and be seen; they are prepared, if need be, to be bored, and they can at any moment withdraw without rudeness. There they can meet people without visiting them or incurring the necessity of being visited by them. It is, withal, a pleasant place of rendezvous, where one may spend one or many hours hearing pleasant music, chatting with friends, or reading, with a prospect when he leaves of returning to a quiet home, with no unnatural noises and excitement to disturb its enjoyment.

The hotel proprietors as well as the public would find their account in such an establishment. It would give them each an acre more or less of parlor for private occupancy which has now to be reserved at great expense for these weekly disturbances.

It would spare them the expense of music and weekly festivities, which, for the want of suitable provision elsewhere, must be given at the hotels, and which, of course, by atttracting guests from abroad and other hotels, completely deranges all the economies of the house, and makes two-thirds of its guests miserable.

It is precisely the want of the kind of relief we have attempted to describe that renders an American watering-place hotel one of the most vulgar, expensive, uncomfortable and demoralizing habitations that it is possible to conceive of. As a natural consequence, it is a most precarious kind of property. When people who can give character to a watering place discover a pleasant resort the public soon follows, and it becomes fashionable. Then those who came to it for its repose, if they can afford it, seek cottages or abandon the place; they cannot endure the publicity and clatte of hotel life. When such people quit the hotels, the hotels are no longer attractive to the large class who go to watering places to see the world, make acquaintances and learn the fashions and vices of "good society." The consequence is that the hotels deteriorate and fail. Several of our most fashionable resorts are at this moment in the last chapter of their career. The Casino would restore them at once to their proper uses and to a legitimate prosperity—make them what they should be, the "cottagers' retreat and travelers' home."

But the question may be asked, what is to prevent the Casino from becoming a demoralizing and unsafe resort? We answer that the Casino should be owned and directed by the municipality in which it stands; or better, it should be built and under the control of gentlemen whose names and interests would be a guarantee for its wise and popular management. Twenty men, putting in a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars apiece, could put such an establishment in operation. A small fee for admission, with prices reasonably graded for monthly and season subscribers, would yield a revenue sufficient not only to meet current expenses, but, if required, to pay a handsome revenue to the stockholders, who, however, would derive an abundant compensation from the increased attractiveness and new enjoyments which such an establishment would give to their Summer residence.

We trust another Summer may not pass without a Casino at Long Branch, Newport, Saratoga and Niagara Falls.

A functionary of the French Government (M. SICARD) has been engaged in a commercial exploration of the regions bordering on the Persian Gulf and the river Euphrates, with a view to their being opened up to French enterprise. His report on the subject, which has been published, is very rosy-hued. He speaks of the great desire of the inhabitants for more direct and extensive commercial relations with France, and claims to have secured most valuable concessions from the authorities at several of the principal points and ports he visited. He proposes the establishment of a new steamship company for the navigation of the Persian Gulf, after the completion of the Suez Canal, and he foresees a large amount of travel and of profitable trade. He proposes the formation of commercial posts all over the Persian Gulf, and the leasing of tracts of land, under the authority of the French Government, on the banks of the Euphrates. In these propositions the *Times of India* sees a scheme by which the French Government would attempt the establishment of a French territorial power in Asia; and it calls on the British authorities to watch closely these dangerous movements.

A Welsh member of the British Parliament has announced his purpose of introducing a measure, next session, for the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in the Principality of Wales. More than three-fourths of the Welsh people are Methodists, who are opposed to the support by the State of the Episcopal Church. We observe, however, that the leading English journals, which favored disestablishment in Ireland, are utterly opposed to it in Wales.

Upon a recent occasion in which there was a rifle-match between the Scotch and English volunteers, the crack rifleman of the Scotch missed fire and lost the day, by the fact of a fly lighting inopportunely on his nose. It was probably some such incident that prevented the triumph of Harvard over Oxford.

THE THEATRE.

Fifth-Avenue Theatre—The Comedy of "Play."

There will be a *matinée* at the Fifth-avenue Theatre to-day, when ROBERTSON's delightful comedy of "Play" will be performed. Very fashionable audiences have filled this elegant dramatic parlor every evening of the present week, and the popularity of the piece will insure its repetition for a series of nights. It is gratifying to see a comedy of this sort obtain such an appreciative reception. For "Play" is not only free from any coarse and vulgar features, but it is also entirely free from any of those low sensational characteristics and accessories which so many playwrights and managers have, in these latter days, considered absolutely necessary for securing admiration and popularity. As a comedy of modern society, it is a genuine display of nature and life;—it is full of vivacity and vareity and gaiety, and the audiences have certainly found it one of the most *enjoyable* of the plays of the most refined and delicate of modern dramatists. It would be impossible for a person of cultivation and taste to spend an evening at the theatre more agreeably than in witnessing "Play," at the Fifth-avenue; and, in appealing to people of this class, Mr. DALY deserves to be applauded and generously supported. The piece is better played now than it was at first, and a number of improvements have been introduced and errors corrected. The last act could be amended without difficulty, and it is not yet too late to attend to this point. Of the individual actors we have already spoken, and have nothing to add except to signalize once more the dainty and delightful display of Miss AGNES ETHEL.

The End of the Coal Miners' Strike.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Aug. 27.

We are satisfied that the arrangement between the Company and men has been made in good faith on both sides, and that mining will be partially resumed this morning, and fully on Monday morning. It is true the vote was participated in by but a part of the Hyde Park miners, but many of those who are away have pledged themselves to abide by the decision of those remaining here, and those not so pledged will find work resumed before they get home, and will scarcely attempt to stop it. The strike is really and fully ended.

Mr. STORRS informed the Committee that it would take some days to get the mules in, shod, and grained up, but that no time would be lost, and the works should be started next Monday morning. We learn since, however, that at several of the coal openings, there are a few mules, cars, &c., in readiness, and at the request of foreman and miners, Mr. STORRS has given orders for mining to begin at these places this morning, and it is expected that a breaker or two will be started to-morrow. The following Miners' Union notice has been issued:

Notice to the Miners of the District of Hyde Park:

At a meeting to-day in the Coöperative Hall, Hyde Park, a final decision was reached by balloting, and the result is that the basis has been abandoned and Mr. STORRS' proposition accepted.

Work will therefore be resumed without further notice.

THOMAS T. MORGAN, President.
WILLIAM HENNESSEY, Secretary.
HYDE PARK, Aug. 26, 1869.

Everybody is jubilant and congratulatory. Business men smile again. Wives and friends of absent miners were actively telegraphing for them yesterday, and the prospect is that by Monday morning the Delaware, Lackawanna and Wabash Mines will be running with nearly full force, and shocking Schuylkill nerves with some of the heaviest shipments on record.

INCIDENTALS.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes General ROSECRANS' letter, with the remark that it will be more heartily admired for its frankness than approved for its wisdom, and its effect, on the whole, will be to increase, if possible, the general joy of the Democrats that PENDLETON is their candidate.

A warehouseman in Macon, Ga., in packing his sample cotton recently, dropped a check for $180 in it. The bag was packed without discovering the check, and sold to a Philadelphia house. It was resold there to a factory, and when the bale was opened the check was found, and sent to the Philadelphia firm, who returned it to its owner in Macon.

The Board of Regents of the University of Alabama have elected Professor CYRUS NORTHRUP, of Yale College, to the Presidency of their institution.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* tells us an astounding story of a gentleman in that city "who experienced the rare delight of standing within the colors of the rainbow. He could," it says, "move his hand about in them, and enjoyed a very close inspection of the beautiful iris." Had the *New Era* only added that he was enabled to walk around the rainbow and to view it from all sides, its story would have been complete.

President GRANT is to visit Utica during his stay at Saratoga, as the guest of Senator CONKLING.

Colonel J. MADISON CUTTS, brother-in-law of the late Senator DOUGLAS, has written a long letter, which is published in the Chicago *Journal*, in reply to Mr. PARTON's article on the Washington lobby in the September *Atlantic*. Colonel CUTTS denies the charge that Mr. DOUGLAS secured the passage of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Land Grant bill through Congress by corrupt means, and presents a history of the facts of that grant.

Boston felt peculiarly interested in the international boat-race, and adopted a curious method of announcing the matter. If the Harvards were victorious, 5-5 was to be struck by the fire alarm; but as they were defeated, 2-2 was struck. If the Harvards won, the American flag was to be displayed on the top of a pole on Telegraph Hill at Hull; but as the English beat, the flag was run up only half-way of the staff. The Harvard boys assembled in Boston to learn the result, and when it came they did not cheer.

The Richmond *Whig* is not at all pleased at the possibility of the election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the Senate. Conceding his honesty, it contends that it must be admitted that he is a most unfortunate champion for his friends; and it asserts that "the poor South has had enough of his support, and would gladly be delivered of it forever more." It furthers say that it has more faith in the ability and willingness of President GRANT to aid the South than it has in Ex-President JOHNSON.

The Montreal *Gazette* reports that four officers of the Fifty-third Regiment, who have recently devoted about thirty days to fishing in the Natashquan, caught 716 salmon, weighing in the aggregate 7,741 pounds.

Hon. DAVID MCDONALD, Judge of the United States District of Indiana, who died in Indianapolis on the 25th inst., was in the 66th year of his age. He had been for fourteen years Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, and was Professor of Law in the Illinois State University. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says he was a strong spiritualist for the past few years of his life, but was "absolved" previous to his death.

The Providence *Journal* describes the meeting between President GRANT and General BURNSIDE as especially cordial on both sides. It also remarks the absence of one of the distinguished Senators of the State from the public reception of the President, and notes that the same gentleman did not hasten to welcome the Vice-President upon his recent visit.

The penalties of being rich and benevolent are not all past endurance. The Richmond *Examiner* says that "The most noticeable topic at the White Sulphur this Summer is that of the young ladies, some ten days since, vieing with each other to obtain a kiss from Mr. PEABODY, who held a sort of levee for the occasion. It was the last bend of the knee of the South to the North." But why bend their knees to kiss Mr. PEABODY?

The New-York *Sun*, speaking of the drought, said very innocently, and doubtless very truthfully, the other day, that "A part of the bed of the Passaic River, above the falls, is dry, and children play upon it daily." Whereupon the Richmond *Enquirer* remarks: "That bed won't be dry long."

Mr. PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is a native of Connecticut. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks this an objection to him, but a Pittsburg paper, which opposes him on other grounds, says very justly: "The question of State nativity has no more to do with the choice of Governor this Fall, than the startling problem whether the candidate uses 'cavendish' or 'solace.'"

Ex-Governor HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, has recovered from his recent illness, and is now in as good health as he has been for years.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, with a slight touch of irony, defends Mr. GEORGE PEABODY against the assaults of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, saying, that in his charities to the South, he bestows them where they are most needed,—that if his benevolence has provided for the whites, that is enough; the colored men need nothing but a fair chance to sustain themselves.

General CANBY recently distinctly declared to a brother of Governor WALKER, of Virginia, his intention and purpose to enforce the test oath upon the members of he Legislature, saying Virginia could not be regarded as a State *de facto* until after her Senators are elected and admitted to their seats. He declined to say whether he would inaugurate the Governor elect before Congress meets.

A Tennessee paper reports that circulars have been sent from Washington to leading Republicans throughout that State, requesting them to meet in council in Nashville on the 29th inst., for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican Party.

The reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* who wrote the account of an interview with Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY in reference to the trip of the House Committee of Ways and Means to the Pacific coast, gravely informs us that after accomplishing his purpose in seeking the interview, he "politely withdrew." The assurance of the fact is gratifying to us, as doubtless the act itself was gratifying to Mr. KELLEY.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Reservoir Tower.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the High Tower connected with the new reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct at Carmansville, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second-street and Tenth-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon, and was witnessed by a large number of the residents of Washington Heights, Carmansville, Kingsbridge and vicinity. At the appointed time, 3 o'clock P. M., Commissioner DARRAGH, General G. S. GREENE, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; W. L. DEARBORN, Chief Engineer in charge; GEO. CUSHING, Assistant Engineer; JOHN L. BROWN and JOHN WETHERELL, contractors, together with H. L. ROBERTSON, Esq., Clerk of the Croton Board, proceeded to the spot, and, with the assistance of the huge derricks, safely deposited the stone in the north-east corner, almost directly over the High Bridge and nearly 100 feet above that celebrated structure. The proceedings were witnessed by a large number of the residents of the upper end of the island. In the copper box were deposited copies of the daily and weekly papers of the City, with the different magazines of the country, together with coins, specimens of currency, &c. After the ceremonies Messrs. DARRAGH, ROBERTSON, JOHN WRIGHT, superintendent of the mason work, and Ex-Councilman ROSS delivered speeches in honor of the progress of this most important work.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Royal Guest at Halifax—His First Arrival and Official Reappearance—The Formal Reception—Address and Reply—After Scenes—General Impressions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869.

The great day is past, and Halifax, after forty-eight hours of unusual excitement, has resumed its wonted aspect of tranquillity. It is true that a Prince Royal of England is within its walls, but the pomp and circumstance that attended his earliest appearance have vanished, and he now dwells under the Governor-General's roof with seemingly as little desire of self-manifestation as the humblest of his mother's subjects is entitled to. Happily the incidents of his arrival, outlined only by the telegraph, are fresh enough to bear such recapitulation as will keep the temporary importance of Halifax fresh in the mind of the newspaper reader. So these I will rehearse in a story likely to be more coherent at least than was flashed chapter by chapter over the wires.

ARRIVAL.

Some years ago, if I am not mistaken, the Cunard steamships touched regularly at Halifax, after departing from Liverpool on a Saturday about nine days previous. The most rapid trip ever effected was made when one of their vessels reached this port one Sunday afternoon. It was reserved for a steamship of the Inman line to outdo the older line. The *City of Paris* dashed into the harbor soon after 9 o'clock the day before yesterday morning. Aboard of her was Prince ARTHUR, who, contrary to popular belief, had crossed the ocean in quite a democratic manner, that is to say, in close companionship with a good many cabin passengers and a formidable array of inmates of the steerage. He came as an ordinary voyager, only enjoying over the common tourist the advantage of occupying an apartment formed by six staterooms made into one. He breakfasted with the every-day guest, lunched with him, and dined with him, save when prevented from coming forth by the sea sickness from which even Princes are not exempt. When the *City of Paris* neared the wharf on Sunday he was standing on deck with Colonel ELPHINSTONE, his Governor, and Lieutenant PACKARD, his Equerry. His Excellency the Governor-General and his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor were at hand to receive him with a guard from the Seventy-eighth Highlanders. The Sabbath stillness was broken by three cheers from the assembled people, given utterance to just as the Prince was being driven from the pier toward the Government House. Here he passed the remainder of the day.

OFFICIAL REAPPEARANCE.

The experience of that one comedy-character on that particular date ever afterward referred to as "the happiest day of my life," was unquestionably that of each prominent inhabitant of Halifax, yesterday. The town was astir from dawn, and was bright with bunting almost before the sun had dispersed the vestiges of the fog of the night. An American flag floated over the citadel, with a French flag beside it, and an Orange banner was thrown to the breeze in a very retired locality, but the Union Jack was visible at every turn, and made broad triumphal arches over most of the narrow streets. At 10 o'clock, when the sunshine was brightest and warmer than it had been, they tell me, throughout this whole Summer, the town was noisy with the conflict of brass bands attached to the civic and military organizations. Highlanders paced to and fro, scarlet-jacketed soldiers lined the sidewalks, and well-mounted officers trotted about to the imminent peril of the population afoot. The current, of course, flowed to the Dockyard, where the ceremonies of the reception were to take place. These commenced punctually at 12 o'clock. Eight bells were sounded on board the *Revenge* and the *Royal Alfred*, two superb ships of war lying in the stream, just off the shore, and twelve guns were fired, while a band stationed aboard the latter vessel took its theme from OFFENBACH and offered musical reasons for "loving the military." As the sound of the last cannon shot had died away, a boat was pushed off from the Admiral's barge, at anchor between the two vessels, and was propelled toward the shore by a score of sturdy arms. The music of the *maestrino* at once modulated into "God Save the Queen," with surprising unanimity, the musicians repeating the national anthem until the Prince was ashore. The formal proceedings were then commenced.

RECEPTION, ADDRESS AND REPLY.

The Dockyard, quite liberally adorned with triumphal arches of evergreen, ended, at the water's edge, in a platform carpeted with scarlet cloth. One square of the tapestry had been removed, and beneath was seen a white marble tablet, with the inscription, "His Royal Highness, the Prince of WALES, landed here July 30, 1860." As Prince ARTHUR appeared he stood motionless on the slab for a few seconds, and then with uncovered head approached the assembled authorities. As he drew nearer, hat in hand, his resemblance to the Prince of WALES was very marked. The same light complexion, prominent nose, good and well displayed teeth, and rather agreeably bewildered expression were noticeable. He was simply and tastefully habited in a blue frock coat, double-breasted, and showing a long black cravat secured with a horseshoe pin of silver-set diamonds, and in light trowsers, lilac gloves, and a high straight hat. Gathered to meet him were Governor-General Sir JOHN YOUNG, Lady YOUNG, attired in a blue satin robe with train, Admiral MUNDY, General Sir HASTINGS DOYLE, Vice-Admiral WELLESLEY, Lady WELLESLEY and daughter, Mr. ASHBY, C. B., the Admiral's Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel BAYNES, Colonel BURNEBY, R. E., Colonel GREVILLE, Captains WILSON and BLACK, Lieutenant HOOD, Archbishop CONNELLY, of Halifax, Mayor TOBIN, the City Corporation, and several officers from the French ship *Semiramide*, these including Rear-Admiral MEQUET, Captain FRANCLIEU, and Lieutenants MARCHEVAL, GUERIN and LAPIERRE. After three cheers had been given and a response to them had been made by the Prince in a *diminuendo* series of bows, the City Recorder read an address quite inaudibly. The substance of this document, which was superbly engrossed in parchment, and wrapped in purple velvet, has already been transmitted to you. It expressed the satisfaction of the citizens at the Prince's visit, and their gratitude to Providence for the preservation unto them of the Queen. Prince ARTHUR's reply was extremely brief, and was read from a manuscript with perfect clearness of enunciation and a slight emphasis on every other word. Directly the reading terminated, a hasty introduction of the persons present was had, the Prince, who seemed rather embarrassed at first, soon recovering, and exchanging a few remarks in excellent French with the officers of the *Semiramide*.

AFTER SCENES.

The reception ceremonies closed with the procession. First came the Marshal, then the Mayor and Corporation, then the Lieutenant-Governor's staff on horseback, then Prince ARTHUR, mounted, with Governor-General YOUNG at his side, and following their Excellencies, Admirals MUNDY, WELLESLEY and Baron MEQUET, the Admiral's staff, officers on foot, members of the Dominion Government, the Chief Justice and Judges, the Dominion Senators, the Dominion Commons, the Local Legislature, the General and Executive Committee of Management and numerous civic and military organizations. The line of march from the Dockyard to the Government House was through the leading thoroughfares of the town. All were thronged, and as the Prince and his escort advanced slowly from point to point, handkerchiefs were waved and occasional huzzas, uttered principally by a Masonic body, rose in enthusiastic chorus. The Government House reached, the guard of honor from the Seventy-eighth Highlanders greeted the Prince, who entered the court-yard and reviewed the procession, which filed past him. A few minutes later His Royal Highness entered the Government House and ended the reception by his departure. He remained in doors throughout the evening, while the town, illuminated, was, to use the expression of a chronicler of old, *en grande liesse*, to the blaring of brass bands, the hissing of fireworks and the tumult of a noisy, if peaceable mob. To-night he attends a promenade concert, and to-morrow holds a levee. His after movements have not yet been shaped with any certainty, but it is understood that he visits Charlottetown on Saturday, and returns here on the Tuesday following.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

If Prince ARTHUR's visit to the maritime Provinces of the Confederation was intended to test and strengthen the doubted loyalty of some of the inhabitants, its success or its failure can hardly be pronounced upon at present. His arrival, however, has once more rejuvenated the topics of annexation and confederation, that had lately been set aside. Though the tour has not yet called forth any of those boisterous demonstrations of loyalty which a foreigner would be likely to look for, it has certainly secured for the son of the English Queen a welcome so cordial as rather to weaken confidence in the strength of the annexationists. These, however, urge that the kindness of the welcome grew out of a desire of all parties to assert their allegiance to the Throne, and not in the least to express a willingness to abide, even under the rule of a Prince of the royal blood, by the hated confederation. But there is no need to dwell now on a subject that merits more lengthened treatment than can be accorded it in a simple news letter, and until incidents of greater significance occur than have been recorded since the Prince landed, all discussion can be postponed.

F. A. S.

THE LOSS OF THE GERMANIA.

Particulars of the Disaster—Sufferings of the Passengers—Their Happy Release.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 27.

The fine steamship *Germania*, Captain KIER, from New-York Aug. 3 for Hamburg, before reported wrecked, had on board several well-known Boston parties as passengers. Letters from them received in this city yesterday, (Thursday, Aug. 26,) state that the steamer had a pleasant run from New-York until Saturday, 5:30 A. M., Aug. 7, when she ran ashore during a thick fog, in Fresh Water Cove, about six or seven miles distant from Cape Race. She went on at the foot of a bluff of rocks, supposed to be from 150 to 200 feet high, and apparently (as seen from the wrecked steamer) almost perpendicular. The rock-bound shore was seen a few seconds before the steamer struck, and the engines were immediately reversed, but headway could not be stopped in season to prevent the disaster.

She did not strike very heavily at first, however, which fact is proved by another, viz.: that many of the passengers (including ladies) were not aroused from their morning slumbers. Those who were up and dressed rushed below, and spread the unpleasant intelligence, so that all on board were soon on deck, quite a number in their night habiliments, but excellent order prevailed. The steamer was soon backed off, but while this was being accomplished, she seemed to swing around to her port side, and upon a sharp rock, and when the sea lifted her, she came down with a heavy crash, terrifying, of course, all unaccustomed to such scenes. A large hole was stove in the steamer's bottom, when she commenced to sink quite rapidly. The officers remained perfectly cool, and, fully realizing the situation, attempted to run her in shore again, but did not succeed in getting in so near the bluffs as when she first struck.

The boats were got out without delay—as the steamer struck about 5:30 o'clock, and about six some of the passengers were leaving in the boats, one of which, containing the Boston passengers and others, twenty-three in number, was steered for a time in a westerly direction, a compass having been saved, together with a bottle or two of water and a small quantity of bread. It was proposed by one "to steer for New-York." The absurdity of this idea was apparent to the majority, who ruled. Their sufferings were great for hours, as they were exposed, half clad, to heavy fogs and rain, from 6 A. M. until 2 P. M., when they succeeded in effecting a landing through the breakers, which were heard distinctly roaring all the time, and found themselves in Biscay Bay, some nine miles from where the steamer sunk. The lady passengers were very sea-sick on board the little lifeboat, and were naturally very weak on getting ashore. A fire was built upon the beach, all expecting to remain there through the tedious hours of the coming night; but fortune smiled upon them, and two small houses were soon discovered, whose inmates kindly rendered what assistance they could in getting the sufferers food and dry clothing.

On Tuesday morning the party walked over a very rough road or path, a distance of about four miles, to Trepassy Bay, where they were welcomed on board a French frigate, and arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, the same evening at 8 o'clock. They lost all their baggage. Steamer *Cimbria* has since taken all hands to Europe, as before stated. The rescued passengers seem to think the terrors of a lee shore hard to describe, particularly when the fog is dense and the rocky cliffs are almost directly overhead. Those who are not gifted with fertile imagination seldom if ever do justice to a situation like that alluded to.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to General Lee's College.

From the Richmond State Journal, Aug. 26.

If all the accounts be true, and we have no reason to doubt their reliability, the recent gift by Mr. PEABODY of $60,000 to General LEE's College at Lexington is likely to prove little more valuable than an undivided interest in an English chancery suit—upon so many doubtful contingencies does it rest. The history connected with it is rather interesting. Many years ago SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., of Washington City, were appointed agents for the sale of Virginia State bonds, which they disposed of, and then failed. The firm of PEABODY & Co., of London, were their creditors to the amount of $108,000, and also held bonds against the State of Virginia, purchased of them, to the amount of $85,000. In the year 1855 PEABODY & Co. sent over on the steamer *Arctic* all these bonds for collection. The steamer was lost at sea, with all on board, including, of course, the bonds. In 1856 Mr. PEABODY memorialized the Legislature of Virginia for the payment of the $85,000, which was rejected. It is this doubtful claim, with the interest accrued thereon, that has been presented to Lee's College. As it has once been repudiated by the State, the difficulties in the way of its collection would seem to be insurmountable.

A Fearful Jump by a State Prison Convict.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 27.

Wednesday afternoon Officer HALE started from Fitchburg with a fellow named FRANK FRANCIS in charge, who had just been sentenced to the State Prison for four years for pocket-picking. The convict was handcuffed and sat in the smoking car two seats from the door, the officer sitting in the seat opposite him and talking with the conductor. All of a sudden FRANCIS started from his seat, rushed to the door, opened it and jumped from the platform while the cars were going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The officer started and grabbed him by the coat just as he jumped, but his hold failed and the fellow got away. The cars were at once stopped and parties started in pursuit. They found the bushes, and a telegraph pole where he jumped off, covered with blood, but though they searched for hours they could not find the prisoner. The place where he jumped was near Lincoln, in the woods where there is a thick growth of underbrush, in which he probably secreted himself. The impression of those who searched for him, judging from the blood spilled, was that he was so badly injured that he would not live. Warden HAYNES offers $50 reward for his arrest.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on the Erie Railroad Scandals.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The *Times*, in an article on the Erie Railroad scandals, says: "We need not point out the darkest side of the story—the prostitution of justice. The utter contempt for its administration it is plain would be impossible if the violators had not had good reason to believe from past experience that the Legislature is as amenable to corrupt influences as the judiciary. These facts are well known in the States. We are not without hope that consciousness of existing evils will lead to the only way of correcting them."

FRANCE.

Health of the Emperor—Movements of the Empress—Arrival of General Prim in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The official journals denounce as falsehoods the reports that the health of the Emperor is worse. On the contrary, it is much improved, though not completely restored.

The Empress embarked at Toulon to-day for the East.

General PRIM has arrived in Paris.

PORTUGAL.

Close of the Session of the Cortes—Speech of the King.

LISBON, Aug. 27.—The session of the Portugues Cortes closed yesterday. The King, in his speech from the throne, assured the members that the Government was making every effort to restore the financial equilibrium and revive the public credit. The Ministers would consider how to augment the revenues from imports and diminish the expenditures of the Administration. He concluded with the declaration that the independence of Portugal would be sedulously preserved.

BELGIUM.

Death of Leys, the Artist.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27.—HENRY LEYS, the artist, died to-day, aged 54 years.

AFRICA.

Murder of English Travelers by their Camel Drivers.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—News has been received from Tripoli that Miss TINNE and two attendants were murdered by their own camel drivers while traveling on the Abergoush road, between Murzuk and Ghat.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the Seat of War in Paraguay—A Battle Imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brought as passengers the Duke of SAXE and his wife and the Princess LEOPOLDINE and family.

The latest advices from the seat of war in Paraguay show that a battle was imminent. The land and naval forces of the Allies were in motion. Official dispatches received at the Brazilian War Department announce that General PORTINHO had commenced his march on Villa Rica, and the Brazilian iron-clad fleet was steaming up the Tebicuary to support the army and assist in the attack on Villa Rica.

LISBON, Aug. 27.—Advices from Paraguayan sources contradict the official reports received from Rio Janeiro. The Paraguayans assert that the Allied forces are not strong enough to attack the positions of LOPEZ in the Cordilleras, and that they have remained in a state of complete inaction since they appeared in front.

Rumors were current in Paraguay that a revolution was imminent in the Argentine Provinces against the policy of President SARMIENTO, who is accused of sacrificing the Republic to Brazil.

CUBA.

Landing of Arms by the Insurgents—The Schooner Bringing the Arms Captured by the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—During the months of July and August no vessel-of-war of the United States has touched at the port of Havana.

Intelligence received here from Las Tunas is to the effect that Colonel BENEGASI, with his convoy, had reached that town in safety.

A schooner in the service of the insurgent Government recently landed a cargo of arms at Sevilla Bay, in the southern part of the Eastern Department. The Spanish troops soon after captured the schooner, and at last accounts were hunting for the arms, which had been taken into the Sevilla Mountains adjacent to the bay.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival and Reception of Mr. Seward at Victoria—Methodist Conference in California—Heavy Rain-storm in Oregon—Observations of the Eclipse at Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and party arrived in Victoria, V. I., yesterday, from Alaska; all well. The municipal authorities of Victoria to-day entertained Mr. SEWARD at a public dinner, Mr. FORD, Chief Justice of the colony, presiding. Governor MUSGROVE had reached Victoria and assumed the government of British Columbia.

The California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Napa City to-day. Bishop KINGSLY presided. The attendance is large.

Heavy rain-storms have prevailed in Oregon recently, and it is feared the wheat crop is seriously injured.

A special dispatch to the San Francisco *Alta California*, from Victoria, says: "The Eclipse Expedition of the United States Coast Survey left Sitka July 15 in an open boat for Chilkah River, and in consequence of bad weather it was eleven days in reaching a proper position on the river—in latitude 59° 23', longitude 135° 58'—only twenty miles from the central path of totality. It was found impracticable to carry instruments and provisions over the Iron Mountain range for the determination of the latitude and longitude and magnetic variation obtained before the date of the eclipse. The 7th of August was the cloudiest day experienced; but breaks in the clouds enabled the party to watch the different phases, and the beginning of the totality was accurately noted. Instantly after the obscuration the "rose-colored flames" were visible with the unassisted eye, and their extent, position, elevation and approximity measured on the southeast and southwest parts of the sun's limb. The "corona" was visible over a part of the limb only. The whole picture was magnificent. The end of the elipse was not seen. The phenomena of coming darkness and growing light were very marked along the course of the valley.

Mr. SEWARD and party visited Professor DAVIDSON's camp and watched the phases of the eclipse and saw all the phenomena of the rose-colored flames and the corona. The party on the steamer *Active*, at the mouth of the river, had the best view of the totality. The clouds broke and a large clear space enabled them to see the flames and corona; also the planet Mercury and stars of the fourth magnitude. At Sitka, the eclipse was not quite total, and was watched through broken clouds. At Fort Wrangle the weather was densely clouded. At Fort Tongass the weather was favorable and the officer observed the time of the beginning and ending of the eclipse. The Indians were fearfully alarmed and hid themselves in their houses or took to the bushes.

Chief Justice Chase Out of Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—A gentleman of this city recently received a letter from Chief Justice CHASE, in which he says: "I am out of all future political contests, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter."

Goldsmith Maid and American Girl to Trot at Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 27.—*Goldsmith Maid* and *American Girl* will arrive here next Monday and go into training for the race over the Lancaster County Park Association Course, Sept. 1, for $2,000. Seats are provided for four thousand, and standing room for fifteen thousand persons.

Washing Away of a Dam at Fort Edwards—Heavy Loss and Large Numbers Thrown Out of Employ.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The dam at Fort Edwards, Washington County, was washed away last Tuesday, putting a stop to work in all the mills, furnaces, machine shops and potteries. A temporary bridge was also carried away, cutting off communication with the opposite shore, excepting by the railroad bridge. It will take $30,000 to repair the damage to the dam, and the loss of time to the mills will, it is said, amount to ten times as much. At least two-thirds of the working people of the village are deprived of their Summer's work, which was just to commence.

The Indians in Arkansas—Abundant Crops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Parties who have reached here direct from Fort Smith, Ark., report the Indian tribes in that vicinity as very quiet, and industriously engaged in farming operations generally. The crops in that section of the State are in the most flourishing condition, the cotton promising an unusually large yield. The Indians on the Fort Smith Reservation are said to be well pleased with the substitution of the military for civil officials to conduct the business of the Government with them.

Homicide in Missouri—Murder of a Circus Proprietor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—WM. LAKE, proprietor of the Lake Circus, at Granby, Newton County, Mo., was shot, on the 21st inst., by a man named KILLYON, and expired in a few minutes. KILLYON refused to pay for admission to the circus and was ejected by LAKE. Soon afterward KILLYON returned, and, seeing LAKE near the entrance way, drew a revolver and shot him through the body near the heart. In the excitement KILLYON escaped. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his arrest.

The New Bridge over the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—One of the channel spans of the bridge over the Ohio River, 375 feet long, was completed yesterday. This is the longest span of a truss bridge in the country. The whole bridge will be finished early in November.

A Young Lady Seriously Burned at Nayatt Point, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—Miss EMMA GARDNER, daughter of Colonel HENRY W. GARDNER, of this city, was horribly burned last night at the Bay House, Nayatt Point, by her ball dress taking fire from a lamp on the floor in her dressing-room. Her recovery is doubtful.

Movements of the President.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A letter received from General PORTER, the President's Secretary, says that the President will reach here on Saturday and remain several days.

WASHINGTON.

Health of Secretary Rawlins—Revenue Matters—Grounds for Seizures—Circular to Collectors—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—About $1,900 in fractional currency was re-ceived at the Printing Bureau from the bank-note companies yesterday, and $20,800 to-day.

MORE APPOINTMENTS—RECOVERY OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

B. W. WILBUR has been confirmed as Deputy Collector and Inspector; LLOYD G. THOMPSON as Deputy Collector, and WM. BUTCHER as Inspector, at Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary RAWLINS had recovered sufficiently this morning to visit the War Department for a short time.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

From present appearances the forthcoming monthly debt statement will make a very favorable showing, notwithstanding the heavy payments of the Government during the current month. It is now thought the reductions will reach at least $2,000,000.

GROUNDS FOR REVENUE SEIZURES.

The following letter from Commissioner DELANO to Supervisor PERRY, of South Carolina, shows what the Department consider proper grounds for the seizure and detention of goods for alleged neglect or failure to comply with the revenue laws:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

SIR: I have received your letter, inclosing a copy of a letter received by you from Collector DONALDSON, of the First District, South Carolina, relative to the detention by him of forty boxes of tobacco, for some informality in the marks required to be printed or branded upon the boxes; also a copy of your letter of instruction to him. You express the hope that your instructions to Mr. DONALDSON, or as you term it, your "suggestions may be approved." In reply, I have to say that while I deem it important that every box of tobacco, in addition to stamps indicating the payment of the tax, should have all the brands and marks which the law requires, and in the precise manner prescribed in the law, printed, marked or posted thereon; that all the facts and information deemed by Congress requisite for complete identification should be upon every box or other package, I do not regard it as a good ground for seizure where only slight irregularities are discovered. If a genuine stamp is fixed and canceled, as prescribed by the regulations of this office; if the box or package is such as the law prescribes, and all the material facts required by sections 62 and 68, printed or marked upon the box or package, the goods should be detained no longer than is necessary to obtain satisfactory explanation for any informality, and to satisfy the officers that no fraud has been committed or intended. I should, however, advise the detention of all goods for explanation which are not packed, stamped, canceled, marked, branded and labeled in strict conformity with the laws and the regulations of this office, made in pursuance of the laws.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

CIRCULAR TO REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The following is a circular to all Collectors of Internal Revenue in the United States by Commissioner DELANO:

SIR: You will immediately notify any gauger in any district until otherwise instructed, that he will secure every stamp attached to any cask or package of spirits by nailing the same with not less than five tacks, one in the centre and one on each corner of the stamp. The tacks to be used must not be less than six ounce in size, with a large head, and must be securely driven. If practicable to procure them, gaugers should use eight-ounce galvanized carpet tacks. The use of tacks will in no manner dispense with any other requirement by prior regulations.

BANK LOCKS.

It is learned that Treasurer SPINNER is not disposed toward making any change in the locks now in use to secure the gold and currency in the Treasury vaults. Those in use at present are considered amply safe to risk any burglarious operations that might be attempted.

CIRCULARS TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a circular to Cashiers of national banks, requesting a detailed statement of the items of which their coin or specie account is composed. The information is desired for general or statistical purposes, and not with any reference to the condition of the banks in this respect. The statement is required from the morning of Sept. 8, next.

LIGHT-HOUSE NOTICE.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that the present fixed light at Smith's Point, in Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Potomac River, will be changed at sunset on the evening of the 1st of September next, to a revolving white light, with intervals of twenty-five seconds.

The Reported Rejection of the Burlingame Treaty.

'n the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 27.

The dispatch announcing the rejection by the Chinese Government of the treaty negotiated by Minister BURLINGAME with the United States is discredited at the State Department. Official information received here a short time ago was to the effect that the Chinese authorities would undoubtedly ratify the treaty, although there were objectionable provisions in it.

If the treaty has been rejected, Mr. BURLINGAME's friends here say that he will undoubtedly decline to remain longer in the service of the Chinese Government.

Printers' Picnic.

To-day the members of New-York Typographical Union No. 6 will have a picnic festival at Jones' Wood. We hope the day will be auspicious, and that the fraternity will come out in strong force, to have at least a few hours of relaxation from toil and care. We hear that ample arrangements have been made for a really sociable and enjoyable festival, and we sincerely hope that the boys and their wives and children, and sweethearts, and all kindly disposed friends may have a thoroughly good time; for, of all craftmen in the land, they deserve it most.

THE SHAKER SUICIDE.

Interesting Testimony on the Last Day of the Inquest—Complete Exoneration of the Shaker Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, Friday, Aug. 27, 1869.

You have already received the verdict of the Jury in the case of ELLEN CALVER, the Shaker girl who committed suicide by drowning herself. On the last day of the inquest the following interesting testimony was brought out:

Phebe Beek, affirmed: Saw Ellen Calver last the noon she was drowned; saw her in the basement of the laundry; I happened to step in and see her; she took down a pair of tongs and poked in the fire-place, but there was no fire there; she did nothing else and said nothing else; she saw me; she saw me while she was putting the tongs in the fire-place; did not see her do anything else, but I know she looked very wild; she did not act as common; she looked very funny in her eye; she scowled; in her actions she acted wild; I was kind of scared at her when I looked at her; she walked across the floor and she did not act as she commonly did; she acted unusually; when she walked she bent over to get a stick of wood but she did not get any; I went away and left her in the lower basement of the laundry; then I came back again and she had her bonnet in her hand, and she looked very wild; she was resting her hand on the iron kettle; she was looking all around the room; I had not been gone over five minutes when I came back; I left her there that time; did not see her again; when I went out the first time I did not tell anybody what I saw then; nor when I went out the second time; I told no one till after dinner; after she was drowned I thought of it; it was about half past eleven when I saw her in the laundry; the first time I was there about ten minutes; went out and staid about five minutes; the last time just long enough to see her standing up—about three minutes.

James Mason, affirmed: Have resided at the North Family of Shakers the last two months; came there last October; left there last Saturday; am 22 years of age; have been instructed how to manage and conduct among the Shakers; you are brought in the Elder's room, and anything they think wrong they tell you of; there are no particular orders that I know of; about kneeling we are told; cannot repeat any of the orders; I understood it was contrary to orders to open my mind out of line of order; contrary to orders to take book without liberty; to have money privately; to shake hands with worldly women without confessing it; to play with cats and dogs; for brother or sister to pass on stairs; to go out of door-yard without liberty unless in case of necessity; to read newspapers; if you make up your mind to go they will try to detain you, but will let you go if you insist upon it; Frederic Evans tried to get out to stay away from here; nothing was offered me not to come here; I was a member of the Society of Shakers at Pleasant Hill, Ky.; went there to see what they were; remained there for two months; have become acquainted generally with their principles; they will hand you the first and second appearing of Christ and other Shaker books; they make great pretensions to chastity; it is preached from morning to night; I know the law of chastity was violated when I was at the Society in Kentucky; I had been there but a few days when Mollie Slaughter wrote me that she loved me and she hoped I would meet her in the garden; can't say anything of Society at Lebanon in that respect; have seen the Elders and Elderesses going into each others rooms almost every time of day.

To a juror—I could not repeat the rules because I never saw them in print; I met that girl in the garden; they always profess to have revelations; have learned to be a Spiritualist; have been told by Frederic Evans to keep out of the shop of Wm. Carpenter and Augustus Ball, for he thought they would do us no good; have to confess sins before they enter, and then once a year; you are expected never to enter meeting without confessing; we make this confession to the Elders; I have known of confessions being disclosed to the Elders; every one in fact is afraid of each other; the Elders do not inflict any particular punishment; they do what they call laboring; I have known the boys to be made to eat bread and water, one meal for an offence.

Henry Coren affirmed: Have been with the Shakers five years; was 18 last February; can repeat some of the orders; one order is that no member of a family is to leave the premises without permission of an Elder; no brother or sister shall pass each other on the stairs; no brother to walk past a sister; no member to tell any other member, except the elders, of any trouble they might have; those are all I recollect; if orders are not complied with I was labored with; I was apprenticed to them; not to any particular trade; have seen boys whipped; in one instance, a boy for laughing; he was struck several times with the hand by Francis Reg, who is dead now; there was a piece of leather fastened on the hand, in the palm; it did not break the skin; the Society are expected to conform to these rules; the leader, Frederic Evans, spends a great deal of the time speaking about chastity; have seen some circumstances that induced me to think chastity was violated; when I left the family he requested me to leave the town; I told him I was subpœnaed, and he told me that was no reason why I should remain; he did not want me to leave the Shakers, but I told him I was going; I was bound to Frederic Evans; he told me when I went he would rather give me $50 to go away from him than to give me $5 to go with; from attending as a witness as I understood it; was subpœnaed while I was a Shaker; once before I left the Shakers; (a juror shows a letter to witness;) that is my writing; [The letter is quite lengthy. The writer speaks in tones of warmest praise of Elder Frederic, and expresses a desire to return to the Shakers, if consent will be given by Evans, and otherwise states how wretched he has felt since becoming a worldly man.] I wrote that under the influence I was under from Frederic Evans writing to me; he wanted me to come back; and I went back; I felt then when I wrote it just as I wrote; that letter was written the 20th of May; when I wrote that I had been away two weeks; I think I received three letters before that was written; they never used any forcible measures to prevent me from getting away; only by operating upon the religious feelings; said it was all withdrawn outside, and all good then; when I first went there it was understood I was to learn a trade; they never have fulfillled it.

The verdict that deceased committed suicide by drowning fully vindicated the action of the Justice of the Peace who held the first inquest, the verdict being the same. The people generally are satisfied, and the Shaker Society is completely exonerated from all unjust charges in relation to the death of ELLEN CALVER.

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MARRIED.

LATHROP—HERRICK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Condit, JOSEPH B. LATHROP to Miss MARY F., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Herrick, Esq., all of Oswego, N. Y.

SAMPSON—LACEY.—On Wednesday, July 21, in Cincinnati, by Rev. W. T. Moore, Mr. F. A. SAMPSON, of Sedalia, Mo., to Mrs. HADDIE M. LACEY, of Cincinnati.

DIED.

BOGART.—On Thursday, Aug. 26, MARY BOGART, daughter of Cornelius and Mary A. Bogart, aged 25 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 96 Ludlow-st., on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

BENJAMIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 26, Mrs. CATHERINE M. BENJAMIN, daughter of Fredk. W. Williams, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bedford-av., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRANT.—On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Edward Buckley, 3d-st., Brooklyn, RANDOLPH BRANT, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Marcus P. Woodruff, No. 33 5th-av., New-York City, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be removed for interment in the family vault at Elizabeth City.

CHAPMAN.—In Watervliet, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, HELEN SOPHIA, daughter of Rev. Edgar T. and Katherine A. Chapman, aged 7 months and 14 days.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, ELIZABETH G., wife of James Cunningham, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, without further notice, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on arrival of the 9 A. M. train from 30th-st., New-York. The return train will leave Irvington at 5:18 P. M.

DAVISON.—At the residence of his uncle, Stephen B. Guion, near Liverpool, England, on Monday, July 26, WILLIAM GUION DAVISON, aged 22 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Erastus Davison, are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., this Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DEAN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, in the 19th year of his age, JOHN DEAN, son of Henry Dean, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, the 28th inst.

FANSHAWE.—On Friday, Aug. 27, at the Profile House, White Mountains, GEORGE A. FANSHAWE, Jr., of this City, aged 18 years.

Funeral service will take place at the Church of the Atonement, corner 28th-st. and Madison-av., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, 29th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FARRINGTON.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 27, THOMAS E., son of Thomas O. Farrington, Esq., aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Monday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LE HURAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 26, at Summit, N. J., NICHOLAS, infant son of Geo. H. and Louisa Le Huray.

The body will be taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, for interment.

LOTT.—In Flatbush, on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, MARY ANN, widow of the late John I. Lott, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Flatbush, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATHEY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 26, 1869, NESTOR MATHEY, after a short illness.

Funeral services from his late residence, Stevens-av., Mount Vernon, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-Haven Railroad, at 11:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

MERWIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 26, after a short but severe illness, EMMA AUGUSTA, wife of John G. Merwin, and second daughter of Andrew M. and Emma V. Hepburn, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 P. M. on Saturday, 28th inst., from the Pierpont-st. Baptist Church, corner Pierpont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

PENNINGTON.—Suddenly, at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869, AARON S. PENNINGTON, in his 70th year.

Funeral from his late residence, Mansion-st., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RANDALL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, LORENZO RANDALL, of the firm of Coughlan, Randall & Co., aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 121st-st., Harlem, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANDERS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 27, CAROLINE M., wife of F. R. Sanders.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHILLING.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 26, at South Brooklyn, ANDREW SCHILLING, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Aug. 27, Mrs. SARAH SMITH, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. C. Church, No. 31 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 29th inst., at 3 P. M.

WILLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 27, at the residence of his mother, No. 57 Hicks st., GEORGE WILLINGTON, aged 34 years.

His friends, and those of his mother, are requested to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York, on Sunday, Aug. 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The members of George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M., and also of Amity Chapter, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

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Tompkins place, w. s., 66.6 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 21.6x75	9,000
Prince-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. Tillary-st., 20x85	4,000
2d-place, n. s., 150 ft. e. of Court-st., 33.4x133.5½ 2d-place, n. s., 200 ft. e. of Court-st., 33.4x133.5½	16,500
Clay-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x100	1,000
Clay-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x100	1,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 95 ft. n. of Norman-av., 25x100	15,000
Tompkins-place, w. s, 66.6 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 21.6x75	9,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x99.10	1,500
Same land	100
Clinton and DeKalb, n. w. corner	nom.
Same land, 32x116.10x17.10x121.10¼	28,000
Magnolia and Evergreen avs., n. e. corner, 500x100	30,000
Warren-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 190x121x90x36x100x95	31,500
Carll-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x85	4,000
Lot No. 102, Sarah A. Wyckoff's map	2,800
Webster-place, e. s., 212 ft. n. of Middle-st., 19.3x95	5,000
Webster-place, e. s., 194.7 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 18x95	5,000
Houston-st., e. s., 304 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 Houston-st., e. s., 324 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	2,000
State-st., n. e. s., 185 ft. e. of Powers-st., 20x64.6x73.4	8,000
Lots Nos. 193 to 196, map of Belleplain	1,250
Lots Nos. 193 and 194, same map	750
Hickory-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	2,450
Bond-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Warren-st., 25x75	2,000
Warren-st., n. e. s., 146.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x62.6	6,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Hempstead.	
Road from Brown's Point to Hewlett's, adjoining Spring Creek, 15 acres	$2,500
Hicksville.	
Road from Mannitto Hill to Hempstead, n. s., adjoining Warwick's, 1 acre	$100
Jamaica.	
Brenton-st., w. s., 447.5 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 66.4x206	$240
Newtown.	
7th-av., w. s., adjoining Van Pelt's, 25.9x100	$250
Oyster Bay.	
Quogue-lane, w. s., 75 ft. n. of the Mill Dam road, 1 acre and house	$1,200
Quogue-lane, w. s. adjoining Townsend's, 3 acres, Baylis	3,800
Whitestone.	
Broadway, s. s., 175 ft. w. of Kissam-av., 97x100	$220
Broadway and Irving-place, n. e. corner, 75x140	205
Woodside.	
Lots Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, block No. 4, Solon-st. and Jackson-av., each 25x100	$837
Jackson-av. and Solon-st., s. w. corner, 100x100	1,200
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Newark.	
Bank-st., n. s., 24 ft. front	$800
River-st., s. s., indefinite, 35x95	2,200
Rowland-st., w. s., 193 ft. front	5,000
Lafayette-st., n. s., 137 ft. e. of Madison-st., 27x100 Lafayette-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Madison-st., 27x100	$4,000
Seymour-st., e. s., indefinite, 65x100	1,000
Prince-st., w. s., 382 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x100	2,000
Van Buren-st., e. s., 127 ft. from corner of East Market-st., 27x100	1,400
Springfield-av., s. s., indefinite, 50x130	550
East Orange.	
Steuben-st., e. s., 130 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 40x150	$1,000
HUDSON COUNTY.	
Jersey-City.	
Brunswick-st., e. s., 70 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 25x100	$1,900
Grand-st., lot No. 207, Mann's map	2,600
Hudson City.	
Western-av., lot No. 34, block No. 7, map of Hudson City Land Association, 25x100	$350
Union.	
Klotz road, s. s., adjoining C. Wade's, 50x100	$390
West Hoboken.	
Weehawken-st., n. s., south part of lot No. 46, map of Lossburg, 11x93	$195
Weehawken-st., n. s., south parts of lots Nos. 45 and 46, map of Lossburg, 50x93	866
An undivided one-third of lots Nos. 45 and 46, map of Lossburg, 61x93	526

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT,
100 CITY HOUSES,
Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to UNION LAND COMPANY, No. 4 Bond-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FROM 1ST October a modern-built house completely furnished; seventeen rooms; large barn and grounds; three to twenty-six acres of land. WILLIAM JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J., or W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

$18,000 WILL BUY THE HANDsome three-story brown-stone house No. 229 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house in perfect order; immediate possession. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE or to let furnished; located 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, six miles from Central Park; large house with elegant surroundings; every way suitable for a gentleman's residence; ten acres land; the owner has occupied it twenty years. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 44 Wall-st.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SOUTHERN FARMS AND HOMES.—Those wishing to go South to improve their condition can find extraordinary chances to purchase farms, homes and business properties by applying to the SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 444 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent, $1,500. Also, three-story and basement house No. 231 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; rent, $800. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner 141st-st., $700; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FROM Oct. 1, to a small family, two large rooms and two bedrooms on second floor of house No. 22 Vandam-st.; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M., or address C. A. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office; rent, $25 per month; gas and water. Good references given and required.

TO LET.—AT FORT WASHINGTON, three minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station, a well-furnished house in excellent order, commanding fine river view; a good kitchen garden in full bearing. Address J. T., Box No. 1,110 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A LARGE DOUble house, near Fulton Ferry, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 16 rooms; possession immediately. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in shoe store.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, two three-story buildings, newly painted and in fine order, in Belmont-av., City of Bergen, short distance by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry; rent low. Apply at No. 398 West-st., or No. 1 Belmont-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

PLEASANT OFFICES TO LET AT very low rents, on second floor of building No. 69 South-st., corner of Pine. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FRONT BASEMENT IN THE HIGHstoop house No. 45 West 26th-st. to let for a physician's office. Best reference required.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM NOS. 16 AND 18 Broad-st., lately occupied by the Open Board of Brokers. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. [illegible], Room No. 7, first floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of HILL & WINANT is this day mutually dissolved. All debts contracted and accounts due will be settled by B. S. HILL, who will continue the business.
B. S. HILL,
W. W. WINANT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF
COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on
TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 889 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
POSITIVE SALE BY
ORDER OF S. CAHILL, ESQ.,
OF 90 VILLA PLOTS,

AT CRANFORD, N. J.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M.

These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent., and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at Isaac E. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.
By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-1w3mSa

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FOURTH WARD.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of William and New-Chambers sts., and known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Ackerman-place, and No. 249 William-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	123⅝	123⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	121	121¼
Coupon, 1881	123⅝	123⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	120¾	121
5-20 Regis., 1862	122	122½	10-40 Regist'd	111⅝	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅛	123⅜	10-40 Coupon	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	122¼	122½	Gold	134⅛	134¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	122¼	122½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅝	120⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD LOAN
OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale
$400,000
of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be
$150,000
annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMery and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS
TEN PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan)	$50,000
Assessed value	276,000
Real valuation	1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $66,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 112 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.

Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 00. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped.
JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

LOST.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for the following United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds: Acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, Nos. 32,996, 32,997, each $500; 132,444, 132,445, 132,446, 132,447, 132,448, each $100; Act March 3, 1863, No. 36,804, $500, and No. 132,077, $100.
NEWELL & TERRY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA.—THE Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bonds of the town of Davenport, Delaware County, N. Y., will be paid, if presented at the office of J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000
IN
BONDS OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the
BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County,	$13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only	$500,000

Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.
TANNER & CO.
AUG. 19, 1869.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES SEPT. 1,
On all deposits made on or before that date in the
SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th-st. and 3d-av.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
Sun Building, opposite City Hall.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.
On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.
"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.
One dollar will commence an account.
German and French spoken at the counter.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
WILL DRAW INTEREST
FROM SEPTEMBER 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.
8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INterest than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY have removed their office in New-York from No. 205 Broadway to No. 29 Beekman-st., and are now enabled to keep in store full stock of their manufactures.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, CONvenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD.
Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. C. MILLARD, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Public worship will be conducted SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, and in the EVENING at 7¾, by Rev. G. CAMPBELL, of West 44th-st. This church will remain open during the Summer. Seats provided for all.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Camp meeting prayer meeting in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. Bro. SAML. HALSTEAD will be present and lead the meeting. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. Rev. A. GORY, Pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the Summer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, sermon SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. LYON, of Columbus, Miss., and sermon at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. Dr. WADDEL, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF THE Albany Bethel) will preach (D. V.) in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Crying Christian.* Mr. MILES will attend the prayer meeting at the Mission THIS EVENING.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. GEORGE W. LORD, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE STANDING, of the Georgia Conference. Camp Meeting prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JANE-STREET METHODIST EPIScopal Church.—Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach a camp meeting sermon on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. camp meeting love feast; also at 7¾ P. M. camp meeting prayer meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Mr. BURNS, of Nova Scotia, at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—United services of this congregation and that worshiping corner 14th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. Subject—*Revivals.* At 7¾ P. M. Rev. WM. ARCHER, M. D., will preach. Love Feast at 3 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats, cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on Sunday: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2½ o'clock P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUBJECT.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Woman Sitting in the Ephah.*—Zech. v., 5—11.

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING every SUNDAY, at No. 405 Grand-st., near Clinton; MORNING, Aug. 29, Divine worship; at 3 P. M., Elder BURNS will call attention to the third chapter of Philippians. Seats free. No collection.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN Greene-st., near Canal, will be reopened for divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Let the Dead Bury Their Dead.* All welcome.

CHRISTIANS MEET TO EAT THE Lord's Supper SUNDAY, at 3¾ o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Rutgers-st. "For as often as ye eat this bread, &c., ye do show the Lord's death till He come."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Churches, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., and 5th-av. and 48th-st., will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; for deaf mutes.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH. Services 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The public are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp meeting prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

CAMP MEETING PRAYER MEETing SUNDAY at 3 and at 7½ P. M., in 37th-st. M. E. Church. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable French girl, but a short time in this country, as seamstress and to assist in the charge of grown children; is a good dressmaker; can cut, fit, operate, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork or fine washing; no objection to City or country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 328 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c., and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as laundress; has no objection to waiting; good reference from last place. Call at No. 220 East 24th-st., Friday afternoon.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL private family to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 30 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and his wife, without family, as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; both thoroughly understand their business in all its branches; good references. Address H., coachman, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, in the City or country, by a man who is capable and efficient, and can come well recommended from former employers. Address or call on JAMES, No. 73 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG single man; understands well the care of horses, and can make himself generally useful; good reference. Address E. W. N., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; no incumbrance; five years' reference. Address D. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE FILLE Française pour prendre soin d'une petite enfant de deux ans; il faut elle sache bien coudre et parle Anglaise; vous renseignements. Appliqué à No. 114 East 24th-st., près de la 4th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesrooms, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS OF COAL,
from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 28, at 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. 11 East River:
1,395 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Jehu*, from Palermo.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.
GEORGE H. SIEMON,
FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.
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FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS AND BONnets this day; elegant new styles at bargains to reduce stock; children's hats and feathers. L. BINNS' Millinery, cheapest and largest in America, No. 577 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS to a party with a few thousand dollars, acquainted with light iron work, for the manufacture of an article important in the erection of buildings, adding to their safety. It is already in use both in public and private buildings. Address G. C. ROUNDY, No. 254 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,
After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Sept. 16, 1869, for dredging and removing all the material from the bars and flats between the town of Henry, Ill., and Copperas Creek, so as to give a channel (200) two hundred feet wide and (7) seven feet deep, when the proposed dam at Copperas Creek shall have been completed. About 180,000 cubic yards of dredging will be necessary, and will be prosecuted in such order and places as may be determined by the engineer in charge.

The following are the names of the localities at which the dredging is to be done:

1. Crow Creek Bar.
2. Peoria Flats.
3. Kickapoo Creek Bar.
4. Lick Creek Bar.
5. Kingston Flats.
6. Lancaster Flats and Bar.
7. Coon Valley Island Bar.
8. Canton Landing Bar.
9. Copperas Creek Bar.

The excavated materials will be removed by dump-boats and deposited in the deep water within convenient distances, or in such other place and manner as may be directed. The average haul will be from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Contractors will state the price per cubic yard, measured in excavation, at which they propose to do the work, which will include all boats, machinery, materials and labor necessary in the prosecution of the same. Parties proposing will be required to commence work on or before the 10th day of October, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the stage of water will permit, and complete their contract on or before the 1st day of September, 1870. Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the work, enter into contract with the United States Government within ten days, or make good the difference between him or them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the parties proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address. Maps, quantities and specifications, and all the necessary papers, will be ready for examination at this office for (20) twenty days prior to the date of letting. Blank forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able and prepared to do the work required and within the time specified. A printed copy of this advertisement *must* be attached to each bid.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Illinois River."
J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

"BUREAU OF ORDNANCE."

200 galls. sperm oil, Winter strained; 200 galls. boiled linseed oil; 1,500 lbs. hoop iron, ⅝ and ⅞ in.; 12 auger bitts, ⅛ to 6-8; 2 braces for bitts, 12 flat socket chisels, assorted; 6 gouges, ⅜ to 1 in.; 2 cross-cut saws, 18 in.; 2 spoke shaves, 2 steel wire scratch and 6 shoe brushes, 1 pair bench shears, No. 0; 3 doz. ½ in. sq. bast'd files, 12 in.; 3 extra fine paint brushes, No. 8; 6 extra fine sash tools, No. 6; 12 Fitch brushes, ½ to 1½ in.; 1 pipe vice, from 2 in. down; 25 lbs. pat. dryers, in 1-lb. cans; 2 lbs. red chalk, 20 lbs. white glue, 3 8-ft. oars, 300 yds. unbleached muslin, 6 sable lettering pencils, 12 bottles writing ink (Worden & Hyatt's); 5 reams note paper, stocks and dies, with taps, from 1½ in. down to ⅛ in., including lifts; 650 ft. ⅜ to 1 in. iron pipe, 30 elbows and 21 Ts, ⅜ to 1 in.; 12 right and left couplings, ¾ and 1 in.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard for samples and further information in regard to the above supplies. They are also requested to state in their proposals the date within which they will make deliveries if awarded to them, which in no case must exceed 20 days from the date of order. Blank forms will be furnished at this office.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:

SPEC. 13—In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 45th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.

SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 88th-st.

SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.

SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.

SPEC. 18—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.

SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.

SPEC. 21—In 5th-av., between 99th and 108th sts.

SPEC. 22—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., with branches.

SPEC. 23—In 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; and 42 receiving basins as described in this specification.

SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 59th and 65th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 13th and 23d sts.

Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. L. HOLT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin W. L. Holt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1869.
au21-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KERR, bankrupt.—No. 1,800.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Kerr, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869.
au21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin............	$100	Steerage..............	$35
To London............	105	To London............	40
To Paris.............	115	To Paris..............	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool..............	$80	Liverpool..............	$30
Halifax................	20	Halifax................	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9	Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE
by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin....$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris.........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA..............Aug. 28	EUROPA..........Sept. 18
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4	INDIA..............Sept. 25
COLUMBIA.......Sept. 11	CAMBRIA..........Oct. 2

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons.........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,292 tons.........Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE...............(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.................(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75: Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN........FRIDAY..........Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER..............Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE...................Sept. 16
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN-SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN the interior of Georgia and Florida. The Black Star Line of Steamships will dispatch their first-class steamers to leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows: HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1869, MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869. This line will dispatch steamers semi-weekly, to commence at an early date, notice of which will be given hereafter. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and river steamers to Florida; and through rates to points via Central Railroad and upper Georgia, same as by combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy by this line, one-half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 2d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA...............KEMBLE...........Saturday, Aug. 28
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL..............Saturday, Sept. 4
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Henness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STRYKER'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those deprived of a mother's care. Reopens Sept. 8. Number limited. Address Mrs. M. C. STRYKER, Bergen, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address E. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

PACKARD.
THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and pure air are on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal. Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDing School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

OAK GROVE INSTITUTE—BOARDING School for boys at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; $300 covers all ordinary expenses. Fall term begins Sept. 15. Send to Principal, Rev. GEO. B. HOWELL, for circular.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,
170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, belles-lettres and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N.Y.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, REsiding in Cambridge, will take into his family one or two pupils to receive a thorough preparation for college, in a pleasant home. He has had experience in college teaching, and can offer the highest testimonials of his scholarship and ability by reference to Rev. Dr. Peabody, Professor Child and others of the University. For terms, &c., address HARVARD GRADUATE, Box No. 698, Cambridge, Mass.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—A German literary man, professor of the English, French, Italian and German languages, receives in his own family a limited number of pupils. Terms monthly from $40 to $80. For particulars, call on Mr. J. WINDMUELLER, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, PROfessor of French, drawing and painting, desires a few more pupils; highest reference from Paris and New-York. Address PROFESSOR, 112 Madison-av.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OR ENVIRONS.—Mrs. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD, No. 232 East 11th-st., wishes an engagement two days in the week; is brilliant and thorough in the cultivation of the voice; also for advanced pupils on the pianoforte and harp.

A GRADUATE OF LONG AND WIDE experience in teaching the English, classical and mathematical branches in schools and privately, desires a school engagement; private pupils fitted for college or Government academies. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXperienced in teaching, with good testimonials, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches. Address E. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching schools and music, desires an engagement as principal, teacher or governess; references unexceptionable. Apply to A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 111 William-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE instruction in drawing and painting to the children of a respectable family in this City, in compensation for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. B. H., Box No. 541 Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on first, second, third and fourth floors, with first-class board, can be had by applying at No. 14 East 32d-st. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET for the Winter, with first-class board, their entire second floor, to a family of adults; and also parlor and bedroom on third floor, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West 16th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE AND NICELY furnished front parlor, to a gentleman only; reference required. Apply to Mme. JACOBS, No. 6 Fulton-av., between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board, can apply at No. 143 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on first, second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, en suite or singly, may now be obtained at No. 13 West 25th-st., near Hoffman House.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 24 West 30th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—(NO. 297.)—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table. References.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with modern conveniences, to let, with board, at No. 102 East 35th-st., corner Park-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD for the Fall and Winter months may be had in Bloomfield, N. J.; house new; pleasant rooms; furnace; five minutes' walk from depot, with plank walk. Address H., Box No. 52, Bloomfield, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.
On and after the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER the terms for board will be reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY.
WM. B. BORROWS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,
(WEST END,) NEW-JERSEY,
Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
FOURTH RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
On SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre, or at Ditson's music store, No. 711 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
A BOUNDLESS SUCCESS.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY, "PLAY,"
With its ever-changing, Humorous, Caustic and Dramatic Pictures of Life at the Continental Summer Resorts. Cast with
E. L. DAVENPORT, | GEORGE CLARKE,
GEORGE HOLLAND, | CLARA JENNINGS,
AGNES ETHEL, | MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
Davidge, Polk, Emily Lewis, &c., in the fashionable and contemporaneous Portraitures. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL.
THREE IMMENSE PIECES—CHILD OF THE WRECK, FRENCH SPY, EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

SCOTTISH GAMES!
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.
The programme consists of twenty-seven games, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following celebrated bands will furnish music for the occasion: Robertson's Seventy-ninth Regiment band, O'Brien's and Paston's String bands, and the
PIPERS OF THE CLUB.
Dancing music till 10 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 50 cents.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
Proprietors..............Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.
The season in New-York will commence at the
FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River,
foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River,
(foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30, Christopher-st. at 7:40, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall.
Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.10:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 29th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 30th....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st....2:00 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers and West Point.—The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½; Vestry-st., North River, 7¾; Christopher-st., 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8½. Passengers have two hours at Newburg and three hours at West Point. Lands at Jersey City on return trip. Fare 50 cents each way.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st. each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island from the North River. The steamer SYLVAN SHORE runs regularly to Coney Island from the East River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TENTH WEEK TENTH.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT.
THE GRAND REVIVAL of the spectacular and romantic drama, the
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
Pronounced by an IMPARTIAL PRESS and APPRECIATIVE and CROWDED AUDIENCES the most
DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
OGARITA...................LUCILLE WESTERN
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION.............50 CENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE, 1½. EVENING AT 8.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE PANTOMIMIC SEASON.
LAST NIGHTS OF GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT AND POPULAR
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE,
Mlle. HANIOLA, Brothers IMRE and BOLOSSY.
HUNGARIAN DANCE AND HARVEST HOME.
CLOWN, (last week but one)..........GEO. L. FOX
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 6,
THE FAVORITE AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
which, after months of great preparation,
WILL POSITIVELY BE PRODUCED WITH AN UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT............as SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY........as MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.......as ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES...as FANNY POWERS

WALLACK'S.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In two of his most famous specialties,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom Taylor's comedy of the
VICTIMS!
And his world-renowned characterization of
SOLON SHINGLE!
Assisted by a superior company of talented artistes

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, AUG. 28, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Masaniello"..........................Auber
2. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song"............Strauss
3. Andante, "Symphony No. 1 in C"........Beethoven
4. Polka, "Papageno"................................Stasny
5. Grand Fantasie "Tannhaeuser"................Wagner
6. Overture, "Rosamunde"........................Schubert
7. Romanze, "Elle M'Aimait tant," Solo for Cornet, Hugo Pierson
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"..Strauss
9. March, Hongroise, "Rakoczy".................Berlioz
10. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"................Rossini
11. Waltz, "Faust," Solo for Cornet..............Gounod
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Selections, "Genevieve de Brabant"...Offenbach
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.
THE PEOPLE'S PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
NEW BALLETS, SCENERY, DRESSES, AND GREAT CAST.
All the Scientific and Amusing Entertainments.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

TAMMANY MATINEE TO-DAY.
FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON,
THIS SATURDAY, AUG. 28.
Admission 50 cents.................Children 25 cents
Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSEUM
Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BROADWAY. Corner of 30th-st. BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
CHANG,
The Chinese Giant, CHANG, Nearly 9 feet high.
CHANG,
CHANG,
ADMIRAL FISK, JR.
MONDAY NEXT—Commencement of regular season.
ZAVISTOWSKI and RAND SISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 30.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE,
By the author of "Little Goldie,"
WILL BE OUT ON TUESDAY, AUG. 31, IN
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.
LADY THORN,
AMERICAN GIRL,
GOLDSMITH MAID.
PURSE, $3,500.
On SATURDAY, Aug. 28, purse $3,500; $2,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, and $500 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
Trotting to commence at 3 o'clock.
D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn.
B. Daniels enters b. m. American Girl.
Budd Doble enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
The Coney Island cars will leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes for the Fair Grounds.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. P. MORRIS, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the different sections of this Society are hereby requested to attend the annual general meeting, which takes place on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 2½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to receive the annual finance report, elect officers and trustees, and transact other business of importance. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &C.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oscanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, E. P. Nowell, editor of *American Odd Fellow*, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University; Rev. T. E. Kittredge, Benj. F. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Maria A. Stetson, Annie E. Potter, Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes:) Wm. H. Pope, the recitationist; Rev. W. R. Alger, Hon. Ingersoll Lockwood, Mr. Carter, Hon. M. Bovee, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Elias Nason, O. D. Munson, L. S. Townsend, the Hutchinson Family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Leggett in Shakesperian rehearsals, and many others whose names appear in the Circular.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.
Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.
JAMES K. MEDBERY, } Associate
S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, } Directors.
Post Office Box No. 6,701.

TO JAMES SARGENT, ROCHESTER—SIR: My attention being called to your challenge in Thursday's *Tribune*, allow me to ask if it is to be understood that you mean your "Magnetic Lock," No. 1, described as follows in your descriptive catalogue: "The same mechanism and finish being put in either bronze or iron case, it is suitable for the best burglar-proof work," numbers on dial, 100; number of changes in combination, 1,000,000; size, 7¾x5½ inches; depth, including cover, 2¼ inches; price in bronze, $300, price in iron, $250. Now, if the above-mentioned lock of your manufacture is the one meant in your challenge, and when you notify me through some one of New-York City dailies that you meant the said No. 1 Magnetic Lock, I will appoint a place of meeting to arrange for the picking of said lock, which I assert can be done. As your lock is known to be very weak in regard to forcing, will you extend the same offer (except the time) for opening any safe now in use in the City of New-York, secured with your lock, through the lock? Waiting an early answer to the above inquiries, I remain, WM. F. ENSIGN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

WONDERFUL SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS.—The boy HOUGH will give a seance THIS EVENING at No. 61 Bleecker-st., in as respectable room as Cooper Institute, if Peter Cooper would not let his rooms for such purpose, and will add many respectable ladies and gentlemen attend the same. Please see *Tribune* of 27th inst. as to manifestations. Admission 50 cents. Doors close at 8½ o'clock.

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

The Proceedings in the Supreme Court at Albany Continued—Evidence of W. S. M. Phelps.

Bush vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.—The examination in this case was resumed in the Supreme Court at Albany yesterday.

Mr. Phelps testified that he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and had been such since March, 1863; was not a stockholder; as Secretary had had the custody of the books and papers of the Company; he did not know where the stock ledgers, transfer books, scrip book and cash book of the Company were; saw them at Mr. Henry Smith's office on the 6th instant; made entries at that time transferring the town of Decatur; saw the books at Mr. Henry Smith's house yesterday afternoon; the cash book was given to Mr. Ramsey some time in the week succeeding Aug. 7; I gave it to him, and saw it on Tuesday of this week in Mr. Smith's library; don't know who took the books from the office of the Company; in the minute book, since it was taken from the office, I entered the proceedings of the two last meetings of the directors; entries were made in the transfer books and stock ledgers; I caused an entry in the cash book to be made by my assistant, Mr. Van Abetyne, on the 6th of August, crediting the town of Decatur for money paid into the office, in the neighborhood of $1,000; in the transfer books and stock ledgers, since they were removed, entries have been made relative to transfers from different stockholders, to different stockholders of Susquehanna stock; stock has been transferred on the books since they were removed from the office of the Company; I don't remember any person who transferred or any person to whom it was transferred; the subscription books of the Company are in the vault in the office here; I don't think all of them are there; there are quite a number the directors have never returned; no subscriptions have been reported to me on any of those books that have not been returned; in the last annual report the capital stock outstanding is stated at $1,861,303 13; there is more now; there are 2,400 shares issued on the contract of Groesbeck and others; there are between 9,000 and 10,000 shares; I can't give you all the names; Mr. Ramsey has some I think; I don't remember how many; he got them by subscribing in the subscription book; I don't know where the book is; I saw it at Mr. Ramsey's house on the 5th of August I think; there were several subscriptions in it; can't give the amounts; don't remember the names either; Mr. Ramsey was one of them; Mr. Robert H. Pruyn's name was there; can't remember any other names; the total amount of stock subscribed in that book was 9,500 shares; can't tell what was subscribed then; money was paid on the subscription; Mr. Pruyn gave me the money for it on the 5th of August I think; Mr. Pruyn didn't give it, but Mr. Hendricks did, in the form of a draft; it was Mr. Ramsey's sight draft on D. Groesbeck & Co., I think for $100,000; haven't heard from it since; deposited it on 5th of August in Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank; I don't know whether it was signed officially or not; I think it was payable to the order of James Hendricks, and by him indorsed; I deposited it myself; it was not indorsed in the pass book at the time; I didn't have the pass book with me; I don't remember what hour I received the draft from Mr. Hendricks at his bank; Mr. Pruyn was present; Mr. Hendricks said nothing that I remember; Mr. Pruyn said this check was to pay for the subscriptions; on the subscription book that I had seen at Mr. Ramsey's house that evening; I know that another subscription of 5,000 shares was made by Mr. Ramsey in the name of Groesbeck; Ramsey showed me the book; it was not the same book in which the subscriptions were entered; I gave it to Mr. Ramsey, don't remember when or where; the only thing I recollect his telling me was there was nothing paid on that subscription; that is the pass book of the company with the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, of Albany; the draft referred to in the entry in the pass book of the company with the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, of Albany, under the date of August 5, for the $100,000 was credited at $95,000 by my direction; the balance was to be credited to Mr. Ramsey.

Cross Examination—Q.—You state that entries have been made in the transfer book, and have mentioned to some extent what they were; was there anything more than the writing up of the book as to the transfer of the stock? A. No, Sir, it was not; I can say that the entries that have been made in the books have been confined to writing up transactions that transpired on or before Aug. 7; it was what I believe was a legitimate discharge of my duty as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company; I understand the purpose and motive for which the books were removed from the office of the Company; there was violence and force shown by one of the directors on the 5th of August, he attempting to take the scrip book from my possession; Jacob Leonard was his name; there was an attempt at mutilation of the books by Mr. Herrick, then Vice-President, writing in the scrip book and filling up certificates of stock to persons that Messrs. Wilber and Leonard claimed to have transfers from certain towns; he insisted upon his right to do so, and to do that while the President himself was in the room; Colonel North said to Mr. Ramsey that he was no longer Director or President, and that he had no business there; Mr. Leonard spoke to the same effect; I also think David Wilbur, too; there was an apprehension that gentlemen who had taken that course, which I have named here to-day, would remove the books; so far as I know, the books removed were for no other purpose than to guard against such a contingency.

Re-direct—At the time I speak of I have no knowledge that the President, Ramsey, was restrained from acting either as President or Director, except as these men remarked to me; I do not remember their words; I did during this time issue certificates signed by Herrick as Vice-President; not during that morning; I did myself issue certificates signed by Herrick as Vice-President after I was informed by these gentlemen that Mr. Ramsey was suspended or enjoined from acting; since the books were removed I have repeatedly refused to give any information to the Directors of the Company respecting the entries in the books made since they were removed; when I refused I couldn't tell anything about the contents; I have been asked whether new stock had been issued, and did not refuse to answer, but I declined to answer; I have not followed the Directors and acted in the interest of the Ramsey party; Mr. Leonard said he wanted to look at the scrip book; said he would hand it to me after he looked at it; instead of that he handed it to Mr. Herrick, Vice-President; the shares issued on the Groesbeck stock were in place of forfeited stock; since the removal of the books from the Company's office I caused to be made entries relating to the new subscription for ninety-five hundred shares, but before the books were removed entries were made in the cash book relating to the new subscription; they were made on the 5th of August, some time after dinner; my impression is it was done in the evening sometime, here in the office; the office was not then locked; I can't remember the hour; it was not near midnight; I have issued on the contract with Groesbeck & Co. the whole 2,400 shares.

Q.—Have certificates been issued for the 2,400 shares, and, if not, to whom are they still to be issued? A.—To O. D. Ashley 150 shares; on the evening of the 6th there was an entry made in the books at Mr. Smith's office relating to Mr. Ashley's account; on entering, while the books have been away from the office, transfers of stocks, I have entered a transfer of all the stock of which certificates have been surrendered previous to the removal; caused entries to be made; transfers were made and entered of stock surrendered on the 7th of August—not of all.

Q.—Which have you entered, and which have you omitted to enter? A.—I can't tell without seeing the books.

Q.—Have you entered the transfers for the Ramsey party and omitted to make them for the anti-Ramsey party? A.—I have omitted nothing with reference to keeping stock away from either side; my impression is, that the transfers of the Oneonta, Colesville and Davenport stock are not entered; I have given no directions on the subject; I was served with an order of the Court commanding me to transfer the Oneonta stock; I was served with a paper restraining me from refusing to transfer it; I have not disobeyed it; there is time enough to do it yet; my impression is it has not been done; I have not directed it to be done; I have given no direction about it; my impression is that transfers of the Richmondville and Seward stock are entered, no objection having been made on the other side.

Re-cross by Mr. Smith—When the injunction was served on me commanding me to desist from neglecting or refusing to transfer the Oneonta stock, I had already been served with an injunction restraining me from transferring it; this last injunction was vacated, and an order served upon me vacating it several days ago; when I got down here that morning, the order vacating the injunction was put in my hands; I commenced reading it, and before I got through reading it an injunction was served upon Wilbur, North, Leonard and Herrick, restraining them from acting as Directors—restraining me from carrying out any of their resolutions; the stock was to be transferred to Wilbur individually, of course.

HEAVY ROBBERIES.

The Confidence Game Successful—An Adroit House Robbery.

About the 12th inst., THOMAS DAVIS, a resident of California, then stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, sauntering in City Hall Park, met the plausible stranger, formed an acquaintance that, as usual, ripened rapidly into intimacy, when, also as usual, the plausible stranger, by the adroit representations common to his race, succeeded in extracting $2,500 in gold from the pockets of DAVIS, and left him to discover at his leisure that he had been fleeced by a sharper. The case was reported to the Central Police Office, and yesterday Detective MCCORD arrested one SAMUEL KING, who is alleged to have been the plausible stranger. The complainant being then inquired for, could not be found, and the presumption was raised that he has returned to California, in which case KING must be released from the cell he now occupies at No. 300 Mulberry-street. The lawyers, however, have already scented the game, and a *habeas corpus* is expected early this morning.

Last evening RICHARD WINSER and wife, returning to their rooms at No. 32 Amity-street, from which they had been absent all day, found that their apartments had been entered with false keys and a trunk containing clothing and jewelry worth $1,000 taken away. Inquiries made by Mr. WINSER proved that about noon a man and woman having rooms in the same house had gone away in a hack with the trunk, and had been driven to a house in West Twenty-seventh-street. These facts being reported to Sergeant FERRIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, Officer O'REILLY was put upon the case, and discovered that the man had hired rooms in the Twenty-seventh-street house about a week ago, and left a trunk there, but had not been seen again until he came yesterday with the woman and a second trunk. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he had hired a carriage to go to the Hudson River Railroad train, and as he left the house in it with the woman and the two trunks, it is presumed that he went north on the 3:30 P. M. Express train. Direct trace, however, of the fugitives has been lost, and little hope is entertained that the property will be recovered. The case was reported to Inspector DILKS at the Central Police Office, but he could do nothing more than advise the loser to go at once to Albany, with the hope of intercepting the thieves at that place.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Boyish Quarrel Results in a Fractured Skull.

About noon yesterday JAS. REED, aged 15, who is reported as belonging to the Newsboys' Lodging House, and JOHN PERRY, aged 17, who resides at No. 68 Greenwich-street, and is a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, met in the hall of the telegraph building corner of Liberty-street and Broadway. A dispute arising between the two boys, it was agreed that they should "have it out" upon the sidewalk, and upon reaching the street a fight immediately ensued. After a few blows had been exchanged, PERRY gave REED a powerful blow, which knocked him down, and his head striking the curb stone with great force resulted in a fracture of the skull. The boy was picked up in an insensible condition and was taken to the Central Police Office, where, upon surgical examination, it was found that the wound was of a very serious if not fatal character, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The boy PERRY having been arrested by Officer LEWIS, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, and was committed to await the result of his thoughtless act.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twentieth District Republican Association.

An enthusiastic and encouraging meeting of the new Union Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District was held at No. 1,000 Third-avenue last evening. Mr. CHARLES WATERS presided. About thirty new members were proposed, some of whom were elected.

An address was subsequently made by Hon. S. D. MOULTON, calling attention to the large number of Democrats who held office under the Federal Government in this City, to the exclusion of honest and capable Republicans. He made a motion that the delegates to the Central Committee be requested to inquire into the number and names of the persons holding Government positions in New-York, and to ascertain their *status* as citizens and Union Republicans. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. THOMAS announced that the Central Committee had already discussed the matter.

Mr. BOGART called attention to the fact that out of the 5,000 men employed at the Navy-yard all were Democrats, with the exception of about 1,500.

The meeting then adjourned until the 10th of September.

Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association New Central Committee.

A meeting of this Association was held at their headquarters, No. 242 Spring-street, on Thursday evening. The Committee on Reorganization reported the following as the officers of the Association, which report was adopted by acclamation:

President, William F. T. Chapman; Vice-Presidents, John J. Shaw, Daniel Tyrrell; Treasurer, John A. Dougan; Secretaries, A. D. Brink, Geo. W. Betts. Delegates to Central Committee—William F. T. Chapman, A. D. Brink, Thomas J. Allison, James Hardy, Edwin J. Love, David J. Oakley, Michael Moran, Robert A. McCready.

After receiving many new members and the proposition of others, the Association adjourned to the first Thursday in September, at the same place.

The Democratic Movement Against Belmont.

The Twentieth Ward Jackson Club, presided over by Mr. THOMAS COSTIGAN, adopted the following resolution, on motion of Mr. JOHN DELANY, at their meeting last evening:

Resolved, That the further continuance of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT in the chair of the National Democratic Executive Committee is fraught with great peril to the existence and salutary influence of the party; that inasmuch as he is lethargic in the performance of his official duties, wavering in his political faith, and distasteful to the Irish section of the Democracy, that he be forthwith requested to vacate his position; that WM. M. TWEED is our choice as his successor; and that we heartily approve of the progressive Democratic ideas enunciated by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts.

Lock-picking for $1,000.

Mr. JAMES SARGENT, of Rochester, who has succeeded in picking the best combination locks in the Treasury Department, Washington, has offered $1,000 to any one who will pick his newly-patented safe lock within twenty-four hours. And now comes Mr. WILLIAM F. ENSIGN, of this City, who accepts Mr. SARGENT'S offer, and proposes, on certain conditions mentioned in our advertising columns, to operate on the Sargent lock, swearing that he *can* pick it. This matter of lock-picking by experts is becoming decidedly interesting. It is now diamond cut diamond between them. Meanwhile the public want to know is any bank lock really safe?

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Conflagration in a Coal-Yard and Carriage Factory—Losses About $37,000.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the coal and wood yard of TAYLOR, JONES & CO., at the rear of No. 862 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. It appears that the front premises are occupied by HENRY G. POWERS & CO., carriage manufacturers, and that, for purposes appertaining to the business of POWERS & CO., a pot of varnish was being boiled in the coal-yard. This boiled over, and at once set fire to the stock of wood immediately around it. The flames soon communicated with the carriage factory, and, owing to the difficulty encountered by the firemen in getting at the fire, before they could control the flames they extended to three frame tenement-houses occupied by a number of colored families, some sheds at the marble works of THOMAS FOLEY, and to the house of ALEXANDER MCLEAN, painter, No. 868 Atlantic-avenue. The tenement-houses and the sheds were destroyed. The colored people lost most of their furniture. HENRY G. POWERS & Co. lost on stock and building $26,000; TAYLOR, JONES & CO. lost $2,000; THOMAS FOLEY lost $500, and ALEX. MCLEAN lost on stock $500. The insurances could not be ascertained last night.

THE PLATE PRINTERS.

Present Aspect of the Strike—What the Company Says—The Men Resolved on Obtaining Better Pay.

On Thursday the plate printers met as usual at No. 15 Seventh-street, and the following was approved of and forwarded:

To the Officers of the National Bank Note Company:

GENTLEMEN: We, the printers lately in your employ, on the suggestion of the Committee that waited on you yesterday afternoon, acknowledge the error in the resolution of the 26th July, and at the meeting held this morning passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we respectfully ask of the Company an increase of 10 cents per 100 impressions of the fractional currency, which we consider in keeping with the prices formerly paid by them, and that we sincerely regret that any misunderstanding has existed between the Company and its late employes. We trust that the above will show you that we are willing to correct any error and that we are always willing to meet the Company in a friendly spirit.

In reply the following communication was received yesterday afternoon by the Strike Committee:

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 1 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

Messrs. Glascott, Hewitt and Corr, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: In acknowledging your communication of the 26th inst. the Executive Committee of this Company beg to assure you that the good feeling therein manifested is thoroughly reciprocated.

We have always all along been satisfied that the withdrawal of so many of our printers would never have taken place but from misapprehension of motives, which would never have had existence had the parties have come nearer together and exchanged views in a friendly way, with mutual respect and confidence.

We are slow to believe that gentlemen who have been with us for so long a time can on sober second thought allow themselves to distrust the disposition of the Company to accord to them equal rights and to do them entire justice.

Although this Company has been greatly inconvenienced and damaged by the untoward and unadvised course recently pursued by so many of its employes, it is far from indulging in any spirit of retaliation, and although we are now meeting the requirements of the Government, we should be glad to see the printers all again at work.

The Company, under existing circumstances, cannot at present change the prices paid for the printing of the fractional currency, though this currency is but a small matter in comparison with other work, in regard to which there is no difference of opinion as to price, nor can the Company make promises in regard thereto to persons not now in our employ further than may be inferred from the acknowledged fairness and justness of the Company in dealing with its employes in the past, which, we trust, may be sufficient guarantee for the future and an inducement for the present for you and others to return to work. It can hardly be necessary to remind our other printers that in "war time," when the cost of living was at its highest pitch, their appeal for a commensurate increase of price was readily accorded by this Company, and which it has never proposed to modify even in the most stagnant time, when plenty of help might have been substituted at greatly reduced rates. Very respectfully, F. SHEPARD,
President Executive Committee N. B. N. Co.

On receipt of the above a motion was made by Mr. SLOCUM to lay the letter on the table, which was adopted, and a reply sent to the Company rejecting all offers of a compromise and stating that the men can hold out a long while yet, and are resolved on obtaining the advance asked. Under these circumstances it is to be doubted if the Treasury Department at Washington will receive the $200,000 per day as stated.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' LETTER.

A Full Exposition of his Position—His Outline of a Platform for a New Departure for the Democracy.

Special dispatches from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Commercial* give the subjoined as a full and correct copy of General ROSECRANS' letter declining the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: On my arrival in this city, returning from Mexico, Mayor MCCOPPON, Hon. SAMUEL BUTTEWORTH and Judge MCCARDLE presented me your letter, and very friendly notes from Senators THURMAN and CASSERLY, announcing my unanimous nomination by the Democracy of Ohio as their candidate for Governor in the pending electoral canvass for State officers, and I have carefully read and considered them.

I have likewise conversed with Governor HAIGHT, who takes great interest in the consolidation of the Democratic organization in Ohio, on the basis of constitutional freedom and progress, which in the past gave unity to a party that has governed the country for more than two-thirds of the period of our national existence, and originated or carried into execution nearly all the great measures which form epochs in our history.

Grateful for the honor of this nomination by the Democracy of my native State, I much regret that imperious duties compel me to decline the canvass, as I telegraphed you yesterday.

Yielding to none in sincere devotion to the democratic representative government, of which I consider our own the best model the world has yet seen, at nearly fifty, with some knowledge of men and some experience in governing them, I am still a Democrat, from study, conviction and a sentiment of brotherhood with my fellow-men. I therefore deem it a duty, under the circumstances of this nomination, to make a few suggestions as to the fundamental principles which I think ought to underlie every local Democratic platform.

What of old gave the Democratic Party in the United States its prestige and spirit, was its profound faith in the capacity of man for self-government and progress, under institutions based on the great principles of liberty, fraternity and equality before the law, and its courage in carrying the logic of its faith into action. Thence arose that discipline, order and progressive originality which have marked its history and made its victorious banner the symbol of hope to lovers of freedom at home and abroad, while in the nature of things it became the rallying point of office-seekers and political adventurers, whose timid and time-serving counsels sometimes impaired the energy of its action, and prevented the vigorous development of its principles. But after a great civil war which has changed the face of politics, the instinctive democracy of the American people remains, and the events of the war have increased its confidence in free institutions and in the capacity of the people to adapt them to the exigencies of a national life. In spite of dreamers after imperialism or consolidation; in spite of those whose only political principles are the apparent expediencies of the law, who, knowing that civilized man must have government, are always contriving tricks and schemes to make themselves the favored few ordained to govern, and be paid for it; in spite of those who consider it a weak and failing experiment, the heart of the great body of our people beats warmly, and its judgment moves instinct with its old Democratic feelings and conviction. Appeals should therefore be made to these instincts and convictions by asserting the fundamental principles which ought to govern the future development of this great and free country, and at the proper times and places announcing such measures of policy, based on them, as the exigencies of the nation's life and action may require. The country requires, and the Democratic Party ought to be a party of principle, a party of life, of action, and of progress. Fossils and fault-finders do not properly belong to the party, and if found in it ought to go on the retired list, leaving to its opponents, of all shades and grades, all narrow and sectional grounds, all monopolies and favoritism, based on class, creed, race, color or national origin. The Democratic Party of the United States ought to hold high the banner of universal freedom, impartial justice and equality before the law of all who live beneath the flag of our country.

A fact of our history, expressed on our coat of arms by the words "*E Pluribus Unum*"—many in one—is, that we have grown many distinct substantially self-governing communities, under one country or general sovereignty. To cease to be many, or to be one, would interrupt this law of our historic life. The self-government of the people by States, and the unity of the nation, are essential laws of our past growth and life, of which our written Constitution is but the formal expression, and must be fundamental with the national Democracy, whose policy must be broad enough and wise enough to maintain the one without weakening the other. It is the combined action of the two principles which gives our Democratic representative system its power of expansion, and makes it work to the wonder and admiration of European statesmen and philosophers. Leaving the right of self-government to the people, and removing from the States all the burdens of armies, navies, lines of fortifications, diplomatic representatives, coinage, postal system and that host of offices which subtract from productive industry and devours its products in the States of Europe, it frees commerce and travel from varying standards of weights, measures and values from State tariffs, passports and spying officialism, and provides that the citizens of one State may obtain redress or payment of claims from those of another, without the interminable operations and delays of diplomacy by the intervention of courts of law.

Based on these laws of our law and growth, and repudiating the doctrine that "might makes right," American democracy holds that liberty consists in the obedience of all to just law; that these laws should be the fewest and simplest possible, leaving the utmost individual freedom of thought and action, consistent with equal rights and impartial justice; and where individual action must be regulated by law, seeking always "the greatest good to the greatest number."

This is the Democracy I believe in, and to which I am proud to belong. Permit me, therefore, to indicate, among the measures called for by the present exigencies, the following in reference to the public debt, currency, revenue and protection, class legislation, offices and tenures of executive patronage, suffrage and the caucus system.

The enormous interest on our public debt is producing the most fearful inequalities in the distribution of capital, bringing the Government into the money market as a borrower, at an average of 11½ per cent. per annum, to compete with the private borrower, and moreover giving to bankers holding its bonds, not only the interest, but the right to issue notes on their credit, and use them as money, under the National Banking law. This is forcing the very life-blood of capital from the West and South; in fact, from all the extremities where its circulation is especially needed, to the great eastern countries of capital and speculation, and by putting an enormous price on capital in a country whose industrial and business developments require a great deal of cheap capital, is gnawing at the very vitals of the people. To arrest these devouring evils demands the most prompt redemption of our bonds, according to the law and equity of their issue, and that National Bank notes should be made payable in coin on demand. To effect this we must diminish our expenses at home, establish confidence in our political and administrative ability and increase our credit abroad, and until our bonds in foreign markets are worth what our ability and certainty to pay warrant; and then, from the proceeds and sales of a new issue, bearing a reasonable interest, and subject to reasonable taxation, promptly redeem every existing bond the moment it becomes due. No local declarations inviting a popular prejudgment of any legal questions about the terms of payment of the national bonds should impair the priceless value of the public credit, at a time when it is all-important to create the speediest means of ridding the country of those enormous oppressions; but every Democratic platform should tend to raise higher and higher the public credit, and to satisfy the people of Europe that the Democratic Party is the last party in the United States that proposes to whine or act reluctantly about the payment of the public debt, even though its present holders should have brought it below its fair value.

Second—An irredeemable paper currency, or one perpetually fluctuating in value, is a gigantic fraud on the people, a concentration of the evils of false weights, false measures, and most injurious to all classes, but especially to those who live by labor.

The Democracy should assert with renewed vigor and determination its old declaration in favor of a specie basis, and a paper currency, convertible at par into coin, at the will of the holder, and should take prompt and efficacious measures to raise our bonds to where the security they offer, and the interest they bear, ought to place them so as to draw greenbacks after them to par with the least possible delay. This will relieve all classes, and especially the laboring, and, augmenting the value of our circulation twenty-five per cent., give a healthy and vigorous impulse to every department of business and industry.

Third—The fundamental principles of free trade, and that all taxation should fall as directly as possible on all members of society, in proportion to their ability to pay, have always been held by the Democracy. The aim of its legislation must, therefore, be as much as possible to reduce the amount and diminish the number of indirect taxes, and to levy such as are necessary for revenue, having due regard to the principle that the wealth of a nation consisting in its productive industry, whatever favors the greatest amount of this in the masses is to be favored, and whatever fosters special kinds and classes, to its detriment, is to be opposed by the Democracy.

Fourth—Democracy opposes all kinds of class legislation, refusing to rob the rich for the benefit of the poor, or the poor for the benefit of the rich; and views with equal abhorrence the partisan of unjust claims and the advocate of the repudiation of just ones. But, knowing that legal provision for the security of private property generally suffices for the protection of the rich, Democracy, without violating individual rights, will always aim to educate and elevate the masses of the people.

Fifth—Offices should be created only when clearly demanded by necessary public business, and such salaries be paid as the nature and importance of the business requires, leaving no just grounds of complaint or excuse for peculation. A policy that leads to or requires the multiplication of offices is anti-Democratic, unjust and dangerous to freedom. A policy which changes men in office for individual profit instead of public good, is a perversion of the principles of business, anti-Democratic, corrupting and perilous to the liberties of the people. Official power is a trust for the common good, which no public officer has a right to use for his private benefit, and whoever does so is a greater scoundrel than he who misapplies funds in his trust, because the official trust is more sacred, and the wrong done more difficult to detect and measure. Whoever obtains votes under false pretences is a baser knave than he who obtains goods under false pretences, and, on account of the greater difficulty of detecting and measuring the evil done, deserves severer punishment and reprobation. Regarding all officers as servants of the people and trustees of power for the common weal, Democracy favors such modes of appointments and tenure of office as reason and experience show best calculated to secure good conduct and efficiency in the public service, without regard to private interests, public customs or individual pretensions. Reason and experience alike condemn frequent and needless changes of public officers, and the generally prevailing practice of making them for private benefit, instead of the public good, is acting in great matters of the State and nation on a principle which would ruin any private business, and, unless corrected, will bring the administration of free government into deserved contempt. It is essentially opposed to the principles of democratic government, and it behooves the Democracy of the United States to make war on the practice without truce or delay, returning to the Jeffersonian standard of official qualifications—"Is he honest, capable and faithful?"

Sixth—The immense increase of national Executive patronage, placing upward of 100,000 offices, besides numerous minor positions of emolument, at his disposal, and the habit of changing the incumbents to secure or reward Executive partisanship, have become dangerous to the liberties of the country, and demand a prompt and efficacious remedy. That remedy, at least in part, and numerous important national advantages may be found by providing that no President shall be eligible for more than one term, without a joint resolution of Congress passed by a two-thirds vote in each House previous to the election declaring the same, and a further provision that the Presidential term shall be extended to six years.

Seventh—The Democratic doctrine of suffrage requires a distinct reaffirmation. Democracy has always held that suffrage is not a natural right of every human being, nor of a particular sex or race, but a political privilege, and who should exercise it, a question to be decided by what will produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and, therefore, as far as possible to be determined locally, where lies the great body of the rights of the people. But in these local discussions the Democratic idea favors a broad rather than a narrow basis of suffrage. It is not unmindful or regardless of the rights of women, of minors, of property and inferior races; but seeing other effective and advantageous ways in which these can have their influence in all legislation affecting their interest, at present it prefers giving the right of voting to manhood and qualifications which will tend to create bonds of political brotherhood between the rich and poor, based on mutual interests, and to avert conflicts between capital and labor. The caucus system, invented by the Democrats, is a practical way of finding out who is a proper person to be voted for, where a constituency is too large to know each other personally, and, in spite of its glaring imperfections and corruptions, now adopted by all parties, should be improved by the Democracy and carefully regulated by wise provisions of law.

These views I believe to be explicitly or inexplicitly held by three-fourths of our voting population, and only require distinct Democratic enunciation to elicit a substantial response from the people, who well know that neither a public policy based on passions nor Radicalism, *per se*, can long rule without ruining the country, and would be glad to combine for the public good, on grounds that would restore our State and National Administrations to the spirit and practices of democratic, republican simplicity. Should there be Democrats whose mental organization or temper does not permit them to recognize existing facts or conform their action to great popular changes, let them, for the public good, abdicate the leadership, and leave the energies of the people free to act in the line of life and progress. The exceptional political condition of parties, and my desire to recall well-known fundamental principles, and indicate some of the logical consequences and applications in my judgment vitally important to the future of our country and the cause of free government, must be my apology for the length of this letter.

Thanking you for your cordiality and kindness in communicating my nomination, and begging, through you, to thank your constituency for it, I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,
W. S. ROSECRANS.

To General G. W. Morgan, General Durbin Ward, Hon. J. H. Heaton, Hon. J. H. Putnam, Hon. Lewellyn Baber, Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 27—11 A. M.—American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 83; United States Ten-forties, 76¼; Erie Railway Shares, 22¾; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. ℔ quarter for European. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 6d. ℔ cental.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Bourse closed firmer; Rentes, 72f. 20c.

HAVRE, Aug. 27.—Cotton closed declining at 162f. ℔ cwt., both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 27—11:15 A. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93½ for the account. American Securities are firm. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 13¼d.@13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 13½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 38,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and 6,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 248,000 bales, of which 95,000 are American.

LONDON, Aug. 27—Noon.—Consols, 93⅜ for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—Noon.—BREADSTUFFS—The continuance of the splendid weather causes a depression in this market. Corn, 30s. 6d. ℔ quarter for European. Flour, 24s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 10s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Bourse opened excited; Rentes, 72f. 50c.

HAVRE, Aug. 27.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—1 P. M.—COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 661,000 bales, of which 20,000 were American.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, of which 35,000 are from America. The Breadstuffs market is dull.

LONDON, Aug. 27—3 P. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities are quiet: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 82⅞; United States Ten-forties, 76. The Stock market is dull. Illinois Centrals, 94⅞.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 71f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market has a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅜@½d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will foot up 7,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness in the Cotton market. Yarns and Fabrics have declined ½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is nominal.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 27—4 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 88⅞ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27—4 P. M.—Petroleum firm at 54¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Aug. 27—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82⅞; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76; Erie railway shares, 23; Illinois Centrals, 94⅞; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—the market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13⅜d.; the sales of the day have footed up 7,000 bales, 1,000 of which were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market is nominal.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Sugar buoyant at 28s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ℔ ton. Fine Resin, 16s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 151,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. FREIGHTS quiet at 14¾c. on Wheat; 12¾c. on Corn, and 8¾c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR inactive and unchanged. WHEAT—Buyers and sellers are wide apart; there are no purchasers and it is impossible to give quotations. CORN dull; car lots are selling at 90c.@$1, according to sample. OATS dull and heavy; sales 8,000 bushels Ohio, new, at 50c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY nominal. SEEDS are very dull. PORK steady at $34 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD steady at 18¾c. HIGHWINES easier but scarce; a 100-bbl. lot was offered at $1 21. CATTLE firm and active, with good attendance of Eastern buyers; receipts to-day, 1,600; five days', 4,800 head; shipments, 1,700 head; sales 1,100 head at $6@$8 15 for Ordinary to Good; no Extra here. SHEEP—Receipts moderate and market nominal at former quotations; light inquiry for Lambs at $5@$5 75 for Fair; $6 for Extra. HOGS entirely nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—TOBACCO less buoyant but in good demand for manufacturing grades. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extra, $5 37@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 60@$6 25; Choice Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 declined 2c.@3c.; higher grades declined 3c.@5c.; No. 2 Red, $1 14@$1 15; No. 1 Red, $1 20@$1 25; Choice Red, $1 30@$1 33. CORN dull; White, in bulk, 90c.; Choice White, in sacks, 92c. OATS quiet at 42c.@44c., in bulk; 50c.@52c., in sacks. BARLEY, $1 23@$1 25 for good Spring; $1 30 for common Fall. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. for Prime to Choice. PROVISIONS easier. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c. Plain Canvassed HAMS, 19c.; Sugar-Cured, 25c. LARD quiet at 19½c. for tierce; 21c. for keg. WHISKY quiet. CATTLE, $2 50@$5 50. Live HOGS firm at $8@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 25@$7. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 dull at $1 29; No. 1 dull at $1 30@$1 31; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at $1 29, seller August. CORN quiet and irregular; No. 2, 87c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at 85¾c.@86c., seller September; 85¾c., seller August. OATS firm at 45c., seller this month. RYE steady; No. 2, 94c. BARLEY easier; buyers' option, $1 22; seller September, $1 25@$1 25½. HIGHWINES active at $1 18 for new, $1 19 for old. PROVISIONS quiet and firmer. PORK, $33 75. LARD, 19c.@19½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13¾c.; Rough Sides, 16¾c.; Short Ribs, 16¾c.@17c. CATTLE firm and higher; sales at $4 25@$5 75 for common to extra Cows; $6 70 for good shipping. Live HOGS active and firmer at $8 60@$8 95 for common; $9 50@$9 85 for good to extra choice. FREIGHTS quiet and firm at 6c. on Wheat and 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—COTTON dull and declined ¼c.; Middling Uplands, 35c.; Middling Gulf, 36c. FLOUR extremely dull and drooping; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$8; Fancy, $8 50@$10. WHEAT—Very light demand and market favors buyers; Red, $1 44@$1 50; White, $1 60@$1 70. RYE declined; Old Western, $1 16; Southern, $1 12. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 17@$1 20; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 15. OATS move slowly at 50c.@55c. for New; 65c.@67c. for Old Western. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. SUGAR firm at 11⅛c.@11¾c. for Refining; 12c.@12¾c. for Grocery grades. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM less active; Crude, 22c.@22½c.; Refined, 31¾c. WHISKY nominal at $1 25@$1 27.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 34¼c. FLOUR dull; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; Extra do., $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8@$9 75; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT steady; Prime Red at $1 45@$1 50. CORN steady; White and Yellow, $1 15. OATS firm and higher at 56c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 20c.@21c. WHISKY unchanged at $1 25.

OSWEGO, Aug. 27.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls., at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50@$7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White, and $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50; No. 2 do. at $1 45. CORN quiet; No. 2 nominally $1. CORNMEAL $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn, 8¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,780,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—23,000 bushels Wheat, $1,871,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, gross, 432 bales; net, 355 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,138 bales; stock, 797 bales; receipts to-day, 141 bales; sales, 16 bales; Middlings nominally 32c. FLOUR—Superfine is very scarce, and selling at $5 80; Double Extra scarce at $6 37½; Treble Extra in good supply at $6 60. CORN—Mixed, 92½c.; White, 95c.@$1. OATS, 66c.@70c. BRAN, $1 02½. HAY dull at $27@$28. PORK unchanged. BACON, 16¾c.@19½c.@20¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23c.@25c. LARD—Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 22¼c. SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES and WHISKY are dull and unchanged. GOLD, 133¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 146¾. New-York Sight EXCHANGE ¾ ℔ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The supply of WHEAT is largely in excess of the demand; the market is dull and drooping; sales, 450 bushels New-York Delhi at $1 75, a decline of 5c. since yesterday; Ambers are entirely neglected. RYE is quiet; State is held at $1 20@$1 22. CORN steady but dull; sales, 350 bushels Prime Western Mixed at $1 13; superior qualities held at $1 10@$1 12. A sample of new six-rowed BARLEY was exhibited on Change to-day for which $1 35 was asked. OATS firmer but quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels old Western at 62c., and 35 bags new State at 65c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1 29@$1 29½. OATS dull at 54c. for No. 2. CORN quiet; No. 2, 88c. RYE dull at 98c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS nominally 5c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27.—COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 19 bales, mostly new Middling at 32c.; receipts, none; exports coastwise, 35 bales; receipts of the week, 170 bales; exports of the week, 392 bales; stock on hand, 54 bales; Sea Islands, 50c.@$1; sales of the week, 63 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—FLOUR, $5 for Superfine. GRAIN steady and unchanged. TOBACCO active; sales 68 hhds. at $3 15@$18 50. PROVISIONS steady. PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.@19¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.; Fancy, 23¾c. LARD, 20¼c. HIGHWINES, $1 20.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—WHEAT steady and advanced 1c.@2c.; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 30@$1 33 for No. 2 Red. CORN dull; held nominally at 98c. for No. 1 Mixed, and 96c. for No. 2. OATS steady; New held at 46c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 58; No. 1 White, $1 37; Regular, $1 24; No. 1 Amber, $1 27. CORN, $1 03. OATS, 58c.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 288 bales; exports coastwise, 298 bales; stock, none; market quiet and firm; Low Middlings, 33c.; sales of the week, none.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 27.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 90 bales; exports—coastwise, 24 bales; stock, 1,108 bales; sales of the week, 45 bales. Nothing was done to-day; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 1 bale.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—COTTON, 31½c.; receipts to-day, 69 bales; receipts of the week, 241 bales; exports of the week, 170 bales; stock, 319 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 27.—COTTON quiet; transactions light; sales, 12 bales; Middlings, 31¾c.; receipts, 16 bales; stock, 116 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 480 bales; coastwise, 160 bales; exports, none; stock, 126 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 24 bales; exports, none; stock, 162 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Milhau's Elixir of Calisaya Bark is the original article, and has forty years' reputation as the best tonic, anti-dyspeptic and [illegible] J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 27—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W.	Cloudy	61
Portland	N. W.	Clear	63
Boston	N. W.	Clear	67
New-York	N.	Clear	78
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	69
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	73
Washington	N. E.	Clear	75
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	78
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	75
Oswego	S.	Clear	64
Buffalo	E.	Clear	68
Pittsburg		Clear	72
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	77
Mobile	N. W.	Cloudy	83
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	83
Key West	E.	Clear	84
Havana	E.	Clear	81
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	82
Savannah	W. S. W.	Clear	78
Charleston	S.	Clear	86

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 22 | Sun sets..... 6 39 | Moon rises.10 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 25 | Gov. Island.12 14 | Hell Gate.. 1 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.

Ships Rebublic, (N. G.,) Tortman, Hamburg, Unknart & Co.; Freeman Clark, Bosworth, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Barks Sea Eagle, Downing, Elizabethport; Esploratore, (Ital.,) Longobardi, Penarth Roads for orders, J. Robinson; Guartje Marie, (Dutch,) Fiense, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Emelie & Agnes, (Port.,) Da Cunha, Oporto, Hegemeyer & Co.; Ed. McDowell, Gibbs, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.; Thos. Dallett, (Br.,) Pike, La Guayra and Pt. Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Lady Turner, (Br.,) Vincent, Londonderry, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs St. Vincent, (Br.,) Le Vesh, Cow Bay, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Angelia, Brown, Baltimore, Simpson & Clapp.

Schrs. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Nancy Smith, Boyd, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Williams, New-Haven, G. R. Rackett Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Aug. 21, via Nassau 23d, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Wallace, (of Wiscasset,) Carney, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Has had light variable winds, with thick fog, almost the entire passage.

Bark Olaf Nickleesen, (Norw.,) Nickleesen, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to C. T. Tobias & Co. Aug. 12, lat. 43 53, lon. 44 07, had a hurricane from E. round to W. during which lost foretopsail; Aug. 7, lat. 40 35, long. 34, passed a ship bound E. showing third pennant and Nos. 204; 8th, lat. 40 32, lon. 40 08, spoke bark Pauline, (N. G.,) from Philadelphia for Stettin; 23d, lat. 43 12, lon. 65 50, spoke brig Marie, (N. G.,) from Newcastle for New-York.

Bark John, (of Boston,) Crowell, Girgenti July 1, and Palermo 15th, with sulphur and lemons to W. P. & Geo. Draper, of Boston. Passed Gibraltar July 30, and had light variable winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Cupido, (N. G.,) Leetheff, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Has had variable weather. July 25, lat. 52, lon. 15 30, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W., which lasted 48 hours, during which sprung aleak, which, with some difficulty, we afterward succeeded in stopping.

Bark Prowess, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hibbert, Antwerp 36 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong S. W. winds up to the Banks, and since light moderate weather; Aug. 12, on the Banks, saw bark Empress, bound east.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Girgenti 48 ds., with brimstone to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Was 28 ds. in the Mediterranean, with light winds and calms; passed Gibraltar July 30, and had since light easterly winds; Aug. 9, lat. 35 12, lon. 41, passed ship Rock Light, (of Liverpool,) bound east.

Brig Annette, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Rodriques & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lought.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Elmira, Creamer, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Camille, (of Nassau,) Stout, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to D. Knowlton—vessel to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Burrell, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Proteus, Drisko, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Weeks, Barbados 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Schr. Hirondelle, (of Brixham,) Sparks, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Paugussett, Waples, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary, Nickerson, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. H. Gardner, Baker, Dennis, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Reno, Forester, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Fannie Burney, Johnson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Jeddie, Hallock, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. Tinker, Stewart, Machias, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ella H. Hodgdon, Hodgdon, Bangor, with lumber to Adams & Co.

Schr. Annie Gardner, Reed, Bangor, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Abbie Cutler, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Petrel, Curtis, Gardner, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Arkansas, Crowley, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Pallas, Belaty, Franklin, Me., with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. William Carroll, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Rent, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. H. Meany, Kavanagh, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. General Grant, Smith, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. Daniel Williams, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Eamphear.

Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. C. McCready, Phelan, South Amboy, for Deep River.

Schr. J. Warren, McGarr, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Woodhull, Woodhull, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cornelia, Alley, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Orion, Brewster, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Massachusetts, Peniston, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Rogers, Jacksonville 8 ds. with lumber to John J. Gilchrist—vessel to Bentley Miller & Thomas.

Schr. J. R. Clements, Price, Virginia.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Davis, Portsmouth.
Schr. Wave, Kearney, Hartford, for Trenton.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. John Wright, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. T. S. Jackson, Abrahams, Whitestone.
Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Gillum, Johnson, Norwich.
Schr. Eliza, Vernard, New-Haven.
Schr. Donna Anna, Wheeler, New-Haven.
Schr. Fred. Hall, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Lewis, Warren, R. I.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Sterling, Hayes, New-Haven.
Schr. Scud, Romaine, Hartford.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Haven.
Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, Fall River.
Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. St. James, Keefe, Taunton.
Schr. Freestone, Harris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Gates, Dighton.
Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Providence.
Schr. Milton, Carroll, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Averill, New-Haven.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. M. A. Rowland, Rowland, Wickford.
Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Celesta, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Boston.
Schr. Casper Hoeft, Shoe, Hartford.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Surge, Norwich, Norwich, for Trenton.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Fenton, New-Haven.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Albany, for Hartford.
Schr. Phoenix, Ward, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Martha Nickels, Rayner, Providence.
Schr. A. C. Crandall, Ryder, Providence.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Mary A. Rice, Rice, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Hase, McGindley, Greenwich.
Schr. Bela Peck, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Ariadna, Allen, Newburg, for Providence.
Schr. Racer, Wilson, Woodbridge, for New-Bedford.
Schr. L. A. Tellea, Day, Norwalk.
Schr. Edward E. Wing, Reed, New-Haven.
Schr. Planter, Horton, New-Bedford.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence.
Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Providence.
Schr. Martha Sargent, Sargent, Providence.
Schr. Alexander Meany, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Hovey, Norwich.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Hartford.
Schr. Josephine, Baxter, Middletown Point.
Schr. John Shadford, Hawkins, Providence.
Schr. Wm. J. Byon, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. John Lozier, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. D. C. Forrester, Sheffield, Providence.
Schr. Watchful, Carr, Wareham.

Canal-boat Mary Eva, Bailey, St. John, Canada, 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat H. C. Hall, Bartholomeux, St. John, Canada, 10 ds., with lumber to G. F. Bully.

Canal-boat Charley C., Ulman, St. John, Canada, 10 ds., with lumber to master.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 27.—In Roads, brigs John Wesley, for Ireland; Eva M. Johnson, from Providence; Cassia, from Portland; Matilda, from New-Bedford. Schrs. G. T. [illegible], for New-York; Tennessee, for Camden; Yankee Doodle, for Providence; Mary G. [illegible], for Providence; Garland, for Boston; L. Q. C. Wishart, Elizabeth White, George M. Mills, Jane L. Patterson, Hattie Low and Henry J. Wood, for New-York; Foaming Sea, for Philadelphia; A. M. Aldridge, for Boston; R. B. Stanford, for Georgetown; and Samuel Fish, for Boston. Reported by pilot-boat Wm. Starkey. Arrived, United States steamer Bibb, Platt, from Norfolk.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Milk River, Jam. 24 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Isaac Hall. Has had light winds the entire passage.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 26, A. M.—Arr. brig Amos M. Roberts, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs. Philanthropist, Philadelphia for Hingham; Melbourne, do. for Saco; Connecticut, do. for Provincetown; Olio, Rondout for Portsmouth; Sunbeam, Calais for New-York; Albion, Rockland for do.; Island Belle, Eastport for do.; Midnight, Bangor for Providence; Nellie, Calais for New-York.

Arr. and sld. schrs. Althea and James M. Vance, Philadelphia for Boston; T. H. Baird, Baltimore for do.; Anna E. Glover, Charleston 10 ds. for do.; Willie Martin, Wilmington 8 ds. for do.; Effort, Elizabethport for do.; Honest Abe, Woodbridge, N. J., for do.; Jessie Wilson, Boston for Philadelphia; Rachel S. Miller, do. for Baltimore; N. Berry, New-York for Bangor; Presto, do. for Machias; E. G. Buxton, Hoboken for Saco; Amanda, do. for Salem; John H. French, Savannah 10 ds., for Portland; Eva Belle, Marblehead for Philadelphia; Coral, New-York for Bangor.

Sld. schrs. Mary Weaver, Sallie B., E. E. B. Wheaton, David V. Streaker, Jacob Kienzle, Arizona, Pointer, Sophia Godfrey, and H. Curtis.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—Arr. bark Mary Ann Sunderland, from England; schr. Margaret, from Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Nellie Fenwick—Bark, from Smyrna for Boston, 22 ds. out, July 17, lat. 38, lon. 3 17.

Ambrose—Bark, from Leghorn for New-York, was signalized July 18, lat. 36, lon. 0 17.

Cordova—brig, strg. E., was passed Aug. 25, off Cape Henlopen.

Jasper—brig, hence for Cienfuegos, Aug. 15, lat. 29, lon. 70 27.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Aug. 12, brig Cleto, for Baltimore, ldg.

At Caibarien, Aug. 15, bark Chanticleer, for Boston, to sail Aug. 17.

At Barbados, Aug. 6, bark Mayflower and brig Eastern Star, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug 27.—The steamship Westphalia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 5 A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—The steamship Erin, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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AND
A SPLENDID PICTURE OF THE CENTURY PLANT.
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